HE TRADE RPENTERS.

BUTTERS & CO., CO.'S SATURDAY'S SALE

TION SALE esidence Lots ning, July 5, at 11 O'Clock,

CTION SALE OF SIDENCE LOTS, ninery av., 2 blocks west of Linears cars, outside City Limits, by Afternoon, July 5,

ERY, GLASSWARE TABLE CUTLERY,

AND FANCY DRY GOODS

STRAW GOODS, LAS, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, OCTS AND SHOES. DINGEE & CO. d Cheapest Stock in the City VATE SALE TO-DAY. or, Library, Dining-room, Kitchien, and OFFICE FURNITURE, orteo Forniture,

sr Chesta etc., etc.,

orted Chairs, or 19 styles approved makers,

GHTER PRICES TO THE TRADE.

Semi-Weekly Auction Sale, . Saturday. July 3. at 10 O'Clock. e of Household Furniture, Carpets and indice MUSI be closed out to par advances EO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. July 3, at 9 o'clock, G. Orockery. ow and Rookingham ware. lass ware. OLD FURNITURE AT 10 O'CLOCK.

wood-top chamber sets. wood-top cuntre-tables, steads. caus. nd W. S. bureaus.

sirs and rockers.
chairs.
drobes, Mirrors, Meat-Safes, Rockers,
Pressing-Cases, Marbie-Top, Buresuns,
K Mattrasses, Show-Cases, Farlor and
ock-Cases, Carynes, Refrigerators, etc.,
GEO. P. GORG & CO., Austronesses, T AUCTION. Y. July 3, at 11 e'clock sharp.

BUGGIES, and 3-Spring Democrats, Single and Express Harnsson. GEO P. GORE & CO.. 68 and 70 Wabash-47.

Clarkest, pear Van Burge. Clark-st., near Van Buron.

PLEDGES TO PAY ADVANCES AND action, on the premises, the whole of the consisting of gold and silver watches of guards, isonina, opera and vest chairs, pins, and sets, gold, coral and gold, and every clocks, revolvers, books, silver chromos, instruments, ladies and guides and anger varioty of sundries on minerates, on Friday and Saturday evenings, as poorte. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auetloners.

EL MORTGAGE SALE day of July, at 10 o'clock a. m., Sharp. fixtures, tables, chairs, etc., one los de besteads and bodding, etc., at NEW BLUE INLAND-AV. mick's Reaper Factory.
BARTELS, Constable and Auctioners. CHADWICK & CO.

ofion this morning at 10 a.m., sales, in the second furniture of all kinds, offices, bods, bedding, Russels and worl care and fall-leaf tables, centre tables, odes, etc. Also, the contents of a barber thairs, showeases, etc. OCKWELL & CO., eers, 77 and 79 South Dearborn-st.
ERED by the OWNERS to sell.
MORNING, at 9% o'clock, TIRE OF ALL KINDS.

ENERAL NOTICES.

SON LABOR

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital and Assets, - - - \$26,740.105 Assets in the United States, - - - 3,771,532

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF THE PROPRIETORS.

CHICAGO BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JOHN CRERAR, of Crear. Adams & Co. LEVI Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co. GEORGE ARMOUR, of Armour, Dole & Co.

Chicago Office, Oriental Building, 124 LaSallest.

WILLIAM WARREN,

LIFE INSURANCE. ers of the Company who have I

paid the JUNE assessment are requested to bear in mind, as the 4th comes on Sunday, that the last day of payment has been ex-anded to MONDAY, JULY 5.

THE PROTECTION LIFE INSURANCE CO.

This Company has PAID OVER \$1,000,000

THIS MAGNIFICENT RECORD

Is attracting universal attention, and secur-ing new applications from all parts of the country, and, notwithstanding the dull sea-son, the Company is constantly growing in strength and membership. THE PROTECTION

a conceded by all to present the plan of Life Insurance in the CHEAPEST, BEST, and SAFEST

A policy of \$2,500 can be carried at age of 60 for an average monthly payment of less than \$3. Thirty days' notice given of all ayments required. Call at office, or send for THE ADVOCATE, publish nouthly for the Co.

L. P. HILLIARD, President Home Office over Fidelity Savings Bank, 145 & 147 East Randolph-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. National Line of Steamships. EW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

Bright, Pourson.

Bright, Danres, C. Starday, August 7
HIGE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine);

But sain, Sido; socond, \$65; third, \$30. Kottur tickat reduced rates. Steerage \$2.2, with superior accordations, and including all necessaries without extra

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y. AMERICAN LINE.

REDUCED RATES HVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN

And all ports in Grest Britain and the Continent.

J. H. MILNE, Western Agents

138 LaSalle-st., corner Madison NCHOR LINE.

Beer Saturday to Glasgow, Derry,
Liverpool, &c. Cabin, 875 to \$80.

Steering, \$25, including provisions.

BENDERSON BROTHERIS, N. B.

MAIL

Other, Lassale and Madison-sta.,

MAIL

PROPOSALS. **PROPOSALS**

COOK COUNTY BONDS.

side bids will be received at the County Treasurer's of anti Thursday, July 10th, 1875, at 12 m., for the sale me hundred and fity Ecok County Fire Bonds, of the seniation of One Thousand Dollars each, due May 198, and bearing interest at 7 per cent., payable deannally on the lat day of May and November at the stappillan National Bank of New York and this office, will be accured inserest on the bonds from the first stappillan National Bank of New York and this office, will be accured inserest on the bonds from the first stappillan National Bank of New York and this office, will be received for all or any portion of the bonds, and the bonds of the stappillan National Bank of the second of the bonds. The stappillan National Stappillan Nat

FOR SALE. SALT.

es of T. McBRIDE & CO., 31 Douglas-lgin, Ill., or 48 South Clark-st., Chi-are selling Best Michigan New Fine In new barrels, at \$1.40 per barrel in GOLD PENS

be facet quality made to order to suit any hand at hours' notice. PENS REPOINTED.

WALTER TRELEAVEN,.
187 Randolph-st., under Briggs House.

MULES! MULES FOR SALE CHEAP,

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION. artnership heretofore existing between William art, of New York, and Joseph B. Wilde, of Chief the firm name of William G. Creamer & Co.,



Should make application for space in the INTER-STATE

OF CHICAGO, at once. Already

arrangements have made been made for a display in the Mechanical, Art, Scientific, Pomological, and Floral Departments, heretofore unequaled in America. Ne person desiring to

bring any invention, product, or

business to the notice of the great

Northwestern Public

Should fail to be represented. For

blanks and information address the

Secretary, Exposition, Chicago."

EXPOSITION

WILL OPEN SEPT. 8,

And Close Oct. 9, 1875,

CLOTHING.

We have too much stock for

this time of the year, and we

have PUT PRICES ON OUR

We GUARANTEE PRICES

LOWER than any other house

in the city, for the same quali-

ty of garments, OR MONEY

ONE-PRICE

131 and 133 CLARK-ST.

And 117 MADISON-ST.

ARTISTIC TAILORING

10 Per Cent

DISCOUNT

Il garments ordered of us during July and August. We are prepared with our AUTUMN STYLES and RICS to execute orders for FALL and WINTER

IMPORTING TAILORS.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Dividend Notice.

The Directors of the Traders' Ins. Co. have declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the capital stock of this Company, for the quarter ending July 1, 1875, payable at the office of the Co., 25 and 27 Chamber of Commerce, LaSalle-st., on and after the 10th July, 1875.

R. J. SMITH, Sec.

CAUTION.

THE WILLON & GIBBS SEWING MA-CHINE COMPANY respectfully caution the public against unprincipled dealers who jayan second-hand and often WORN-OUT MACHINES of their make and pain them off as "nearly new," or "good as new"; also against desiers in SPURIOUS NEEDLES purport-ing to be of their make. Each genuine Willox & Gibbs Needle is stamped "Pat. Mar. 18, 1865." All others are worthless unfations and will give trouble in us. O., 200 Wabash-av., Chicago.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 1

The cactors of the Mount Vernon Military Academy. Mogan Park, residing in Chicago and vicinity, are ordered ausemble at the office of Col. Morton, No. 34 Portlar Block, Chicago, Saturday, July 2 Eric Guard, on the casion can be a few ordered and the casion of the casion of the casion of the casion of the casion at 2 p. m. July Commer-stone being laid on this occasion at 2 p. m. July Commander of Cadets of Mt. Vernon Military Academy

SEWER PIPE.

WILLIAM M. DEE,

DEALER IN VITRIFIED

SEWER PIPE

AND SEWERAGE MATERIALS, Prenklin and Adams-sts., Chicago.

CLOTHING

HOUSE,

SELL THEM.

PUTNAM

RESIDENT SECRETARY.

DRY GOODS.

Field, Leiter

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

Silks, Dress Goods, Dresses, Laces

Goods, at

BRACKEBUSH

Coal and Coke WILLOW GROVE.

BLOSSBURGH. LACKAWANNA (all sizes).

FINANCIAL. DIME Chartered by the Chartered by the Excitatively a State of Illinois.

Bavings Bank. 105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Pays Six per cent compound inferest on deposits. Pass socks free. Any man, woman or child can deposit. This sank is designed to encourage savings, however modest he amount; and attends say cheerfully to those having mail sums as to persons of larger means.

On Real Estate in Chicago or immediate vicinity. Funds in hand. MEÁD & COE., 155 LaSalle-st. FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS

Orders for Public and Private Exhibitions prompt filled. CHAS. MORRIS, Manufact Salesrooms, 122 Michigan-av.

REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE

Residence for Sale.

I have for sale a fine residence on the Lake Shore, in me of the most beautiful blocks and best residence sec-ions of the city. For terms inquire of

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

Important Announcement.

& Co.

Shawls, Suits,

Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods, And every kind of Dry

"RETAIL."

All in pursuit of BARGAIN

DICKSON & CO.

WILL BE REFUNDED. YOUGHIOGHENY (Gas Coal). HOCKING VALLEY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Special Inducements made to large Consumers and Dealers.

MAIN OFFICE: No. 1 W. Randolph-st. RAILROAD YARD: S. W. cor. Carroll and Morgan-sts.

ame amount; and attends as cheerfully to those having small sums as to persons of larger means. The state of MONEY TO LOAN

OR TO RENT

That beautiful residence on the N. E. corner of Forty seventh at. and Drazel Boulevard, with the whole or portion of the large grounds at a very low figure. Inquir at No. 11 Chamber of Commerce. THE BLUE ISLAND LAND AND BUILDING CO.

VINEGAR. PRUSSING'S WHITE VINECAD WINE VINEUAR Celebrated for its PURITY, STRENGTH and PALATABLENESS. Warranted to PRESENT Pickins and S NO Lich gen-av., Chicago.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY JULY 3, 1875 .- TWELVE PAGES. INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

4th OF JULY

Monday, July 5. GRAND STEAMBOAT EXCIJRSIONS.

HOODRICH TRANSPORTATION CO.'S LINE Three Large, Sr lendid, Low-Pressure, Side-Wheel Steamboats. Chicago, She boygan, and Muskegon, EVANSTON,

Moricary, July 5.
First Boat will leave Dock, foot of Michigan-av, at o'clock a.m., and every hour threaster during the day.
The Evansten F for has been chaftered by the Goodrich Frans. Co. for their readjuste use on that day. Ample Ref reshments will be Provided
By Evanston Ladi so in the Beautiful Groves, and Amusemonte also will be arranged for the entertainment of Excursionists, Base
Each Steamer will have a COHNET BAND on board. Tickets for the Round Trip Only \$1 GOC DON RITHER BOAT. Tickets for Trip one way, to or from Evanston, ickets for Childre in 12 years or under, round tail

EVENING EXCURSIONS

REDUCTIONS. ,000 PARASOLS

GOODS THAT ARE SURE TO SUN UMBRELLAS

Marked Down to Actual Cost. 500 LINEN SUITS,

Plain, Braided, and Embroidered, at \$4, \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$10. 300 Overdresses and Jackets

121 & 123 State-st. WHITE VESTS.

IN ORDER TO CLOSE STOCK IN EDWARD ELY & CO., White WABASH-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.

> BASE BALL. BROWN STOCKINGS, OF ST. LOUIS, CHICAGOS.

IRON PIPE.

MANUFACTURED BY CRANE BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.

THE

OF HARTFORD, Conn.

Sound Trip Ticket, Milwaukee and return, berth in-glade. 35.00.

Round Trip Ticket, St. Joseph and return, berth in-cluded. 35.00.

Round Trip Ticket, Grand Haven and Muskegon and return, berth included, \$2.00.

The kets good from Sa burday until Wedneeday.

Steamer Corona will also leave Chicago Sunday night at 11 o'clock.

FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE

PARASOLS. &c. Unprecedented

25 Per Cent Under Cost.

Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

We offer 20 per cent off from

our regular prices. THE GOLDEN EAGLE Clothing Store,

136 and 138 Madison-st. And 144 CLARK-ST. BASE BALL.

WROUGHT-IRON PIPE Steam Warming Apparatus,

No. 10 North Jefferson-st.

COLLECTION AGENCY. LAWYERS. We want a live young business lawyer, competent to practice in all the courts. Must be energetic, and understand himself and the business generally. Will be engaged only on makery. Apply at once to FRASHER'S COLLECTION AGENCY.

THE

OF HARTFORD, Conn.

THE TRAVELERS GRANTS

Life and Endowment

POLICIES OF ALL APPROVED FORMS.

TE TRAVELERS HAS WRITTEN

.22,000 LIFE POLICIES.

HE TRAVELERS SELIS LIFE INSURANCE ON

Low Rate Cash Plan.

THE TRAVELERS HAS OVER

\$3,350,000

Cash Assets,

\$1,000,000 Surplus

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford,

best terms.

THE TRAYELERS was one of the very few life companies that made gains at all points in its business for 1874—it gained in new policies written, in premiums collected, in policies in force, in amount insured, and in solid assots.

The financial security guaranteed by a policy in this company is believed to be equal, at least, to that of any life company. With assets of \$3,350,000, it has a clean surplus (as to policy-holders) of over \$1,000,000—all well invested in first mortgages, Government bonds, and stocks of real and recognized value.

It has \$153 in Good Assets against every

\$100 of Liability.

THE WHOLE STORY.

BUSINESS OF THE TRAVELERS IN-

(To Jan. 1, 1875.)

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

J. H. NOLAN,

GENERAL AGENT,

84 LaSalle-st.,

CHICAGO.

2,738

Sumber of Life Policies written in

Number of Accident a one.

In 1874.

Net Cash Premiums received for same
Whole number Accident Policies
written to June 1, 1872.

Number of Claims paid in 1874.

Whole number Accident Claims paid
Whole amount Accident Claims paid

SURANCE OO., FOR 1874.

Department.

Accident Department.

Pioneer Accident Co.

OF AMERICA. THE TEAVELERS HAS ISSUED

HR TRAVELERS HAS CASH BENEFITS

THE TRAVELERS HAS

Paid 22,000 Claims.

THE TRAVELERS HAS PAID \$75 AN HOUR

FOR ELEVEN YEARS

The Travelers Insurance Convany of Hartford, Conn. was organized and commenced the business of insurance against accidents in April, 1984—eleven years ago. It was the first company to successfully establish this branch of insurance, and is now not only the oldest and best accident insurance company in America, but the argest in the world—having assets of nearly three and one-half millions. one-half millions.

The TRAVELERS insures against general accidents—not accidents of travel only, but the thousand and one casualties to which men are exposed in their lawful pursuits. It issues policies for the year or month, which are written without delay by, any authorized agent. It insures men of all occupations and professions, between the ages of 18 and 68, at premiums which are graduated by the occupation and exposure. The rates are low, varying from \$5 to \$10 a year for each \$1,00 insured (for occupations not classed as hazardous), covering both fatal and non-fatal disabiling injuries, as may be seen by table of rates below.

The TRAVELERS invites attention to the very large number of losses actually paid (22,000), to the large amount disbursed in eash benefits to its policy-holders (over \$2,100,000), averaging seven hundred dellars a day for every working day since the Company began business, and especially to the small cost in proportion to the possible benefits.

To print the entire list of losses paid by THE TRAVELERS would require two hundred and fifty col-

umns of this paper.

COST OF A YEARLY ACCIDENT POLICY IN THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY. Amount Neekly Class Class Class Insured Indomnity, Preferred Ordinary, Medium. S 1,000 \$ 5.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 7.50 \$ 10.00 \$ 2,000 15.00 15.00 22.50 30.00 5,000 25.00 25.00 37.50 50.00 10,000 50.00 50.00 75.00

PREFERRED CLASS includes clergymen, editors, lawyers, merchants, clerks, Bankers, Bookkeepers, etc. ORDINARY CLASS includes commercial agents, traveling men, insurance adjusters, bookbinders, printers, rallroad superintendents, machinists, etc. railroad superintendents, machinists, etc.

MEDIUM CLASS includes passenger conductors, carpentors, blacksmiths, farmers, butchers, masons, stage drivers, etc.

Rates for policies of one or more months, or for permits for foreign travel, furnished on application.

For a policy apply in person or by letter to any agent, or to the Rome Office, at Hartford, Coun.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JAS, G. BATTERSON, Importer of Granite and Marble, GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, President of City National Bank, JAMES L. HOWARD, Dealer in Railway Supplies.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Fostmaster General of the U.S. GEORGE W. MOORE, Wholesale Provision Merchant. EBENEZER ROBERTS, Wholesale Grocery Merchant. JONATHAN B. BUNCE, Wool Merchant. HUGH HARBISON, Secretary and Treasury Colt's Patant Arms Co. HUGH HARBISON, Secretary and Treasury Coll's Patent Arms Co.

NATHANIEL SHIPMMAN, Judge U.S. District Court.
C. M. HOLBEOOK, Boot and Shoe Manufactures.

RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
C. B. ERWIN, Pres't Russell & Evein Manufactur'g Co.
EZRA H. BAKER, Dry Goods Merchani, Boston, Mass.
OEO. M. PULLMAN, of Pullman Palace Car Co., Chicago, III.
ENOCH LEWIS, of Penn. Cent. R. R. Co., Philadelph's.
NATHANIEL HALL, Insurance Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, Pres't

RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
JOHN E. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.
GEORGE ELIJIS, Astuary.
EDWARD V. PRESTON, Sup't of Agenc
G. P. DAVIS, M. D., Medical Examinor.
J. B. LEWIS, M. D., Surgeon and Adjust

POLITICAL The Coming Squabble for the Governorship in

Minnesota.

NUMBER 312.

Brief Biographies of the Several Gubernatorial Candidates.

John S. Pillsbury Likely to Be the Republican Nominee.

Campaign Opened in California-Speeches by Phelps, Sargent, and Gorham.

Railway-Policy of the Republican Party Defined.

Castaway Republican Office-Seekers Nominated by the Independent Society.

Ex-Attorney-General Williams as a Candidate for the Oregon Senatorship.

Why He Was Rejected in 1870, and Why He Will Fail in His Present

Attempt.

MINNESOTA. WIGO WILL BE THE NEXT GOVERNOR? Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. Sr Paul, Mind., July 1.—"We are all goin;

for Fisher, and Fisher's to be our next Gover-nor," said a prominent leader of the Opposition, the other day, in the course of a discussion upon the muddle in Minnesota politics. "We can take Fisher," he continued, "and beat any man that the Ropublicans can bring out, not except-ing Piltsbury or anybody else."

This sanguine Fisherman may possibly be cor-rect in his estimate of the probabilities of the

coming election; for there has never been a time in the history of the politics of Minnesota where the people generally were more at sea. There is hardly a voter in the State who enter-tains any present idea of the shape that political affairs may take between now and November. nor is there one who dares pledge himself to go cliques into which the State will doubless by that time be divided. The Temperance people have already put their candidates in the field, and excellent men some of them are. This Grangers will make no distinctive nominations, unless Donnelly so commands; and, if he does, they won't do it. This is an element made up as you know, of men of all kinds and shades of politics, with proclivities all tending to looking out for Number One. With the certainty of meeting with overwhelming defeat should they strike out for themselves, they will scarcely be found following the lead of any man whose course politically has been as vacillating as Donnelly's. The Grangers certainly are a power not to be derided in the future elections of this or any other of the Western States; and there is intelligence enough in the Order to shape its course in the way best calculated to accomplish its mission, if it has any. Hence they are ready to strike hands with that political party which, by its record, has

Conn., is also a Life Insurance Company, doing a large business, and enjoying a high reputation. Its Life Do-partment was organized in 1386, and up to date it has written upwards of 2,000 life or endowment policies. The Travellers transacts its life business upon the all-cash, low-premium stock plan, which it believes to be the most equitable, economical, and satisfactory to the policy-bolder. Its contract is definite—so much insuran-for so much money—the premium never increasing, the in urance never decreasing. The reduction in premium at the outsets fully equal to any reasonable expectation of over-payments returned in mutual companies. It offers the best life insurance, on the best plan, and upon the best terms. who is Louis E. Flader?

The Democracy of the State have not had a taste of official pap since Henry H. Sibley was elected, in 1858, the first year of the State's exelected, in 1858, the first year of the State's existence. They have patiently bided their time, satisfying themselves with growling at the corruptions of the party in power, and hoping that the time might one day come when the spirit of Andrew Jackson would stalk into the Capitol. That time, they think, is nigh at hand, and the spirit is Touis E. Fisher, a smooth-faced, smooth-tongued, and smooth-mannered gentieman, whose modesty has enabled him to be an editorial writer on the Pioneer for twenty years, without letting anybody know it. His chief qualifications for the exercise of the Gubernatorial functions are abundant reticence; a repugnance, as well as inaulity, for speech-making; a haired of pledges, particularly that of total abatinence; a thorough ignorance of he ways of the wary politician; and a thorough knowledge of his own incompetency to grapple with the affairs of State.

Fisher haifs from the same State that Ben Butler does, having left it because of the persecution to which the Jackson Democracy was in those days subjected, by the enforcement of the Maine Liquor law. Not that Fisher drinks,—for I believe he does not,—but that he saw a growing sentiment in favor of depriving the Democracy of their only consolation in seasons of adversity, which, in Massachusetts, lasted the year round. As a newspaper-men, whose excessive adulation just now has caused him to express wonder why he has not been brought out before. Whether the name of Mr. Fisher was sprung by Ramsey and that frends as a sort of feint in the general war that is to be waged against the Auministration. I know not. The Puncer-Press, and about all the Ramsey papers in the State, are working Fisher up, and they are working for the Seustor's commendable printence in keeping that \$4,000 salary in the family. Hence, Joe is restless in his activity for Fisher, and will be reckless in the expenditure of money to secure Fisher's success.

Meantime, there are other candidates for the Governorship, who do not propose to permit Mr. Fisher to walk of stence. They have patiently bided their

ed a willingness to battle in their car

gov. 14 vis.

so shabbily treated it, the Senatorial contest
where that a decent respect for himself
his friends compels lum to unqualifiedly rethe use of his name in the coming campaign,
did everything possible to avoid the dissens which have sprung (11) in the Republican
y of the State; but the rule-or-ruin folloy
valied, and the narty can be said to have as the State; but the rule-or-rain policy ed, and the party cin be said to have as lyisions as the People's party in Chicago, sting about for a can liciate who can come at once the respect and the votes of the the Republicans have happily hit upon THE HON. JOHN S. P. TLABRURY, heapolis, who has been honored by, and often honored, the hige at positions in the

of his people. His past career as a public has been entirely unexceptionable; and it ins to be the generally-accept jed opinion that done, of all the gentlemen spoken of for the

The men in Minnesota are nru; who combine within themselves ee many exce is an qualities as a gentleman as well as a faithful public servant. Had Pillisbury not been above doing an act which might possibly be construed as trickery, he could as well as sot have held the place in the Senate row occupied by AtlaMillian. For days together, in the Senatorial contest, he held the election in his own hand, and by a word, could have concentrated a larger vote upon himself than that by which McMillan was finally elected; but that word he would not speak, for it involved a question of featly to his party, from which no position, however high, could have induced him to absolve himself.

Mr. Pillsbury is now in the prime cd' life, and

bucy is now in the prime cd' life, and Mr. Pillsbury is now in the prime of the and possesses in a remarkable degree all the qualifications requisite for an acceptable put formance of the functions pertaining to the Executive Chair. The people doubtiess intend to honor him and themselves by his triumphant election.

CALIFORNIA.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tellines.

San Francisco, Cal., June 24.—The political situation of California is full of interest its spec-tators and participators. The nomination of Mr. Pheips by the Republican State Convention,

which assembled at Sacramento on the 10th inst., was the signal for an opening of an unprincipled onset upon the leading nominee and the active men of the Convention. Over that assemblage of representative Republicans of the State,

SENATOR SAROENT presided. His position as an eminent advocate of Republican principles, his constant loyality to the party, and his known familiarity with Callifornia interests, suggested him as one well-fitted for the responsibilities of the Chair, yet his presence as presiding efficer seems to have given the Independent party a most grievous shock. It is admitted right and just that Alr. Sargent should, from his place in the United rgent should, from his place in the United es Senate, speak for the people of Californis without regard to creed or political senti-ment; but, according to the ethics of "Dolly-Vardenism," he should be estopped from a participation in the councils of Republicanism. As the recognized representative of the Rapublican party of California in the Congress of the United States, it would seem in harmony with the eternal fitness of things political that his presence on important occasions at home should be had. If he should desert his post of duty in Washington to visit Sacramento in h duty in Washington to visit Sacramento in his own or any other individual interest, the charge which the Independents bring against him could be made with a semblance of propriety. "But Sargent and Gorham manipulated the Convention," say the Independents, and the Democrats, keen in the pursuit of every advantage, reiterate the cry. "Phelps is not the choice of the people," declare the Independents, "he is simply the figure-head of Sargent and Gorham,—the instrument of a close combination to run the politics of the State."

the politics of the State."

MR. PERLIFS

was not the choice of Democrats or so-called Independent voters. Any other man would have better suited them. There are no vulnerable places in his record. His political career is known in California, and, being known, needs no explanation. He has never been the creature of a corporation. Monopelies have never used him to manipulate Legislatures. As a Republican, he maintained allegiance to his party, until the logic of events impelled him to temporarily aily himself with a combination of public men to resist the encroachments of a selfish corporation. Beleving that public interest demanded his support of Gov. Booth for United States Senator, he sided with that movement, and contributed, by his influence and by his vote, to the ce and by his v te, to th nted, by his infinence and by his vote, to the promotion of that man. Perhaps he imagined then that the exigencies of the times would upbuild a party of the people, to resist corporate monopolies; but, if he did, ssubsequent events taught him that the Republican party was equal to the emergency, and ready to do its duty toward the whole people.

Now we have

Now we have

THE SINGULAR SPECTACLE

of a war upon Mr. Phelps by newspapers whose
managers left the Republican party for the same
reasons that challenged Mr. Phelps' support of
Gov. Booth. Consistency is a jewel very rare
indeed among Independent journals of the Pacific Coast.

It says be observed here that the Republican
party of California had been placed under the
imputation of serving the railroads. Years ago,
there was a public demand—a vigorouslyexpressed desire—for railway-development;
and Benublicans, seeking to place the party in

party of California had been placed under the imputation of serving the railroads. Years ago, there was a public demand—a vigorously-expressed desire—for railway-development; and Republicans, seeking to place the party in harmony with measures of enterprise which promised the speedlest development and quickest settlement of the Ntate, probably gave the railroads lerger franchises and greater privileges than were consistent with public safety. But, perceiving the drift of popular sentiment, and ready to keep pace with the advanced sentiment of the day, the delegates of the party, in Convention at Sacramente, proclaimed their absolute independence of railway-dictation, and, with a boidness which chould arrest admiration, unequivocally ascerted the right of the State to control the captrations of its creation. The Convention had convictions on this all-important question, and, what was better still, had courage to avow them, and consistency to nominate men well fitted to represent them.

THE CANDARON WAS FORMALLY OPENED

Tuesday evening of last week, when Mr. Phelps addressed a very large andience of representative citizens of San Francisco, at Platt's Hail, His speech was a model of political propriety. It breathed courage without calumny, and carried conviction to many who were in doubt. His appearance is that of a plain, unobtrusive, but well-spoken man of the common walls of life; and his manner is that of a citizen who has gained preferment by a sincere and thoughtful advoncy of measures for the promotion of the common good. He began by ching the charges of the Chronice and Bulletin, and spoke so truthrully, and so well-tempered withal, in reply to the most ingenious misrepresentations, that the very journals that assaled him could neither controver his conclusions, or bring aught against his manner of proclaiming them. If Mr. Phelps is a political harlot, of selfish, scheming demagogue, California vice clocks tased in some intended to the conspicuous features of the platform of the Republican Convention. The

his present term of office, are publicly disclaimed all knowledge of any agreement shafacover bears, mon the selection of his successor. The railroad policy of the party, as he interpreted it, was dwelt upon a length, and many interesting points connected the public mand.

The Republican party of California is a NEITHER WEAK NOR TRID.

It has stood the test of severe censure at home and seathing criticism abroad, but it has vitality enough to make a vigorous, and I believe successful, contest. While the Alla is the only party journal of San Francisco that gives the ticket an unqualified support, there is every promise that Mr. Phelps will poil the full strength of the party in the metropolis.

party in the metropolis.

Some days ago, I met Mr. Alexander G. Alell, Chairman of the Republican State Cantral Committee, and from him learned that the dissatisfaction with the ticket was chiefly confined to disappointed aspirants and their friends. "The great masses of the party," said he, "are as well satisfied with the nomination of Mr. Phelps as the messer spanity are with the actions as well satisfied with the nomination of Mr. Phelps as the masses usually are with the actions of their delegates in convention." Idrew his statement to the supposed discontent in San Francisco, as expressed in the tone of city journals, and inquired if it would cause a serious loss of votes. He thought the papers did not reflect public sentiment in that particular. Said he, "Mr. Phelps' vote will represent the strength of the party in San Francisco; and, in the country, HE WILL EUN AHEAD OF HIS TICKET, because he is popular with the farmers, and known to be an upright, consistent, and able man."

HE WILL RIN AHEAD OF HIS TICKER, because he is popular with the farmers, and known to be an upright, consistent, and able man."

It is the prevailing belief in the Eastern States that the Republican party of California was broken info fragments by the election of Gov. Booth: and while it is true that factions grew up, waging demoralizing warfare upon each other, it is true likewise that the events of the past few months have done much to coment the factions. The friendly attitude of the Central Facific Rallway toward the Democratic leaders, which was first regarded as a premonition of danger to Republicans, is now accepted as an omen of good cheer. The apprehension of intrigue in that quarter has not attengthened the Democracy. The anti-monopoly declaration of principles at Sacramento by the Republican Convention leaves the Independents in the simple light of apoils-seekers, who can have no object in politics above and beyond that of official perquisites.

The nomination of a ticket by the Independent Convention, yesterday, was

THE HOADEST FARCE

ever enacted on the political stage. Under the thin guise of nominating men of the people, it placed in the field for Governor, Gen. John Bidwell, a kid-gloved aristocrat. This Marquis of Butte County owns large tracts of land in California, profiting by the Fental thereof, and the daily toil of his hired farmers. The General has traveled on the Continent, and visited Paris, Berlin, and other Capitals of Europe. If elected, he would doubtless be able to inaugurate a series of Gubernatorial receptions in a style purely Parisian. He served one term in Congress, and has been a constant, unremitting, and irrepressible seeker of offices from the earliest settlement of the country until the present day.

PACHECO,

the candidate for Lieutensant-Governor, is a patriot who believes that the office should seek the man. He was an aspirant for the nomination of Governor before the Republican party. some weeks ago, the acknowledged journalistic oracle of the Independent ticket.

G

Gen. John didn't

EID WELL FOR THE GERMANS
in his speech before the Convention. He went
out of his way to assert that he had torn up his
vines of the wine-grape, and planted in their
place raisin-grapes. He didn't want to be responsible for the dissipation which curses the
country; he preferred to fix the responsibility
elsewhere; and, in fixing it, alienated the Germuns from his ticket. The hasty zeal to catch
the temperance strength by such clap-trap didnot win.

The Democratic Convention is next in order but it is not expected that the Democracy will follow the example of the Independents, and pick up the castaways of the Republican Convention who still linger about Sacramento.

THE SENATORSHIP.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune

OREGON.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 15.—The report which has come from the Capital, that ex-Attornev-General Williams will return to Oregon and nvass the State for THE SENATORSHIP.

to succeed Kelly, naturally excites considerable curiosity among the "Webfeet." After being so overwhelmingly defeated in the campaign of to seek a like humiliation; but he seems to have learned nothing from past experience, and could doubtless bring himself to imagine that he could carry the State, and once more resume his old seat in the Senate. To bring the people of Oregon up to that idea would be a very different thing. They have too distinct a recollection of Judge Williams' course on the railroad question, and his extraordinary interference with the United States District Attorney in the illegal United States District Attorney in the illegal voting and bribery trials, to ever intrust so important a position as United States Senator to him again. The country understands the landaulet business, the Credit Mobilier and Southern Reconstruction business, too well to have thom repeated here, but it evidently does not understand

understand
why williams pailed of a re-election in 1870, nor the influence that his unwarranted in-teference with the United States Courts will have teference with the United States Courts will have upon an attempt to elect him to the Senate in 1876. Williams entered the Senate in 1865, and might have been of great value to the State had he had the welfare of the people half as much at heart as his own. While other States were securing from the Government immense grants of land, and other valuable aid to advance then internal improvements and develop their resour-ces, Oregon was allowed to go without anything, except a small grant for a railroad connection except a small grant for a railroad connection with San Francisco, to which city she would be a valuable feeder, and upon which she would wholly depend for supplies, and for them be obliged to pay a round price above the cost of the articles had they come directly from the East.

The man who claims to be the author of the reconstruction measures had either

The man who claims to be the author of the reconstruction measures had either NO INCLINATION TO DEVELOP HIS OWN STATE and give her communications with the outside world, or else lacked the asgacity to see the value of it. When a few public-spirited citizens organized a company to build a railway from the Wilamette Valley (Eugene City) to the Humboldt River,—thereby giving the State an eastern connection, via the Central Pacific,—Williams was called upon to procure the necessary legislation for the road, which he readily promised to do. The bill giving the necessary sid; etc., was pushed through the House by the Hon. Tom Fitch, of Nevada,—that State being directly interested in the road,—and mituated to Williams, he being the senior Senator of Oregon. The Central Pacific Company agreed to assist, and \$1,250,000 was secured to begin the construction of the road, About this time,

pany agreed to assist, and \$1,250,000 was secured to begin the construction of the road. About this time,

BEN HOLLIDAY,
who had secured control of the road from Portland to San Francisco, prospective), began to take an interest in the Webrot State. He conceived the idea that any consciou that did not benefit, first Holliday, and next San Francisco, was detrimental to the interests of Oregon, and, as he dubs us, its "Pinte" community. He accordingly book active measures to defeat the Humboldt River scheme,—reasoning that people coming from the East, or going East, would hardly go by way of Sacramento, when soveral hundred miles of travel, and two or three days time, to any nothing of the difference in cost, could be saved by taking the Humboldt routs. Holliday is shrewd. He surveyed the prospect, and decided that his strong point was in

THE CONTROL OF WILLIAMS, whose term was about expiring. Having several thousand men under his direction, he made overtures to some of the Republican leaders. The State was closely divided, and the railroad influence was supposed sufficient to sway the State.

state was closely divided, and the railroad in-fluence was supposed sufficient to away the State. A portion of the Tarty-officeholders and officescekers—eagerly embraced the profier-ed aid, and a combination—was formed which it was supposed would be impossible to defeat. Williams caw, or was most to see, that if he would favor Holladay, his re-election was sure;

away from

but failed. Ladd, Pengra, and others of the Humboldt Road, put their shoulders to the wheel, and

LATD WILLIAMS ON THE SHELF.

They had no candidate of their own; but Williams had deceived them, and they took a speedy revenge. The defeat was a crushing one for Williams.

A large number of the best men of the Republican party are in the Independent ranks, and, as a consequence, the Bourbons are in power. Origin has no railway connection with the outside world, times are hard, and prospects are not flattering. Holladay's own road has stopped a long way short of the California line, and there is no prospect of its being extended. To Williams first, and the "umbety" political "alliance" with Holladay (himself a Democrat), are we indebted for the prasent discouraging state of affairs. Intelligent people do not forget.

WILLIAMS' INTERPERENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES COURTS
in the bribery trials has not raised him any in the estimation of the public. The attention of District-Attorney Gibbs having been called to the frands in the election for Congressman, that officer brought the matter before the Grand Jury, in the United States District Court. Sevesal indictments were found, and a prominent political Ring became much alarmed, as several of its members were impeached. Something must be done. The District Attorney was remonstrated with, but to no purpose. He proposed to do his duty, and did it. Hipple-Mitchell was telegraphed to, and Gibbs removal demanded as the only salvation of the Ring. Attorney-General Williams telegraphed Gibbs to stop matters and report to him. Gibbs removal demanded as the only salvation of the Ring. Attorney-General Williams telegraphed Gibbs to stop matters and report to him. Gibbs removal demanders above Williams in the estimation of the People. The Australians in the estimation of the people cannot afford to pay for the prosecution of persons charged with violation of the people cannot afford to pay for the prosecution of persons charged with violation of the people cannot afford to pay for State during the War, and was the caucus nom-nee for the Senate in 1866, but failed of an election through the manipalitions of Hipple-Mitchell,—Corbett being elected on a compromise. I am not aware that Gibbs is a candidate for the seat of Kelly, and, from the present standpoint.

THE CHANCES APPEAR BATRER IN FAVOR OF A BOURSON, owing to the Bad effects of the Ring-Holladay alliance; but the possibility of Williams being elected cannot for a moment be entertained. If a good, old-fashioned Republican ticket could be put in the field,—men whooly free from taint of either Holladay, Mitchell, or Williams.—I doubt not it would carry the support of two-thirds of the Independent vote, and thus secure success; but anything that savors of the Ring will be certain to be repudiated at the polls. The State has suffered from improper representation. Had the proper efforts been made when THE GREAT TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY SCHEME was being pushed through Congress, Oregon would have shared in the benefits derived from the Government, and to-day had an outlet to the East. Instead of 130,000 people, she would have had 300,000, with room for twice as many more. Senators who are seeking national contrains may be fine ablus to have and falk

would have had 300,000, with room for twice as many more. Senators who are seeking national reputations may be a fine thing to have and falk about, but are of little use to a new State, which needs hard work rather than long speeches, good judgment in place of indiscretion, and a faithful performance of pledges when matters of public welfare are at stake, instead of deception and intrage. Whoever may be the successor of Senator Kelly, there is little chance for the ex-Attorney-General. He has been tried, and does not meet the requirements of the State.

A TERRIBLE REVENGE.

Cincinnati Commercial.

He lives in a nice little town in this State, not many inles away from this city, to the north of it, on the line of a flourishing railroad. We don't care to hand his name over to the press. But his name is very well known in connection with the incident we are about to narrate, to the people generally of the town in which he lives. He came down to this city one day, and called on the Superintendent of the railroad that runs through his town. He introduced himself in a wild property was any handed the nild, moffensive sort of a way,

mild, moffensive sort of a way, and handed the Superintendent a document. The Superintendent read this document. It related that the bearer was a citizen of M— in good standing, a man of veracity; that any statement he might make could safely be taken for the truth. It was signed by several prominent citizens of M——, some of whom were personally known to the Superintendent.

Then a conversation came about, in substance as follows: as follows:
Superintendent—Very well, sir. Now what can I do for you? What statement have you to

as follows:
Superintendent—Very well, sir. Now what can I do for you? What statement have you to make?
Citizen—I am a resident of M—. My property, where I reside, where my darling wife lives with me, about on your railroad. There is a freight conductor in your employ named A—. On one occasion when his train was slowly passing my place this man's eye caught my wife's eye. He bowed and she was injudicious enough to return the salutation. As he passed the house frequently on his train, this man continued to bow to my wife; and the darling girl, little thinking of the trouble that was to come, continued, injudiciously, to return his salutations. At last, sir, emboldened by his success in receiving recognition from my wife, this man dropped her a note. She was foolish enough—I regret to admit it, sir—she was foolish enough—I regret to admit it, sir—she was foolish enough to pick it up. I need not detain you with a long story of the events that led to the finale. The monster accomplished his hellish design. He seduced my wife. Do you remember the time when he received a week's leave of absence?

Superintendent—Ah, yes.
Citizen—He led her astray then. They met on the commons, when I happened to be away. It came to my care in such a way that I could not treat it lightly. I accused my poor, dear wife. She admitted her guilt, with tears, and begged my forgiveness. I could not withhold it, for I love ber, sir. I then went to the man who had thus rathlessly stabbed my happiness.

Superintendent—And what did he say?
Citizen—Well, sir, he said, "What are you going to do about it?"

Superintendent—And what did you tell him? Citizen—That I should apply to you to have him discharged. And that is what I have called on you to-day for.

Superintendent—My dear sir, I regret exceedingly the misfortune that has happened to you. You may have been cruelly wronged in this mater, but I can not interfere. This conductor attends promptly to his duties. It would be a mistake for me to interfere in this matter. I cannot possibly undertake to

Citizen-Then you refuse to discharge this right.

Citizen—Yes. I'll build a fence there that'll stop him after this!

And now one of the prominent objects of the thrifty town of M— is a fence 16 test high. Bite of the Rattlesunke. mee incost could it route. Holling prospect, and s in Liams, Having several in the made overall in the made overall in the railroad in a leaders. The the railroad in a leaders, The the railroad in the saccessful use of the saccessful use of the saccessful use of the patient in the patient, who was writhing in paroxysms of great pain, rapidly swelling and becoming purple. A friend of the writer, tho spent soverall years are different and New Mexico, saw the same remedy successfully used among the Indians in the latter country. In one instance, an Indian's dog near the camp was bitten in the nose by a large rattlesuake. The Indians immediately opened the reptile and administered the gall.

Such as All Men Would Like to Be in the Heated Term.

Waukesha Still Outbrags the Rest of the World.

Mysterious Disappearance of the Mosquitoes from That Interesting Town.

Annual Commencement of Beloit College -Seven Wise Virgins Gradu ated at Rockford.

High-School Exhibition at Wankega --- Preparations for the "Fifth."

Grand Haven Contributes Its Mite

V tering-Place Gossip. WISCONSIN. WAUKESHA.

THE WEATHER.
Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
WAUKEERA, Wis., June 30.

"How beautiful is the rain I After the dust and heat, In the broad and flery street, In the broad and hery street,
In the marrow lane,
How beautiful is the rain!
In the country, on every side
Where far and wide
Like a leopard's taway and spotted hide,
Stretches the plain
To the dry grass and the dryer grain,
How beautiful is the rain!

How beautiful is the rain !"

Longfellow's fine poem describes a summer rain as well as words can; but it is only when it comes, and all day long, we watch the warm, bright showers linked together with dreamy drizzle-drozzles, such as the that we realize how good it is. The heavy rains during the first of the week are worth hundreds of dollars to this county: grass, grain, and tree are looking 50 per cent better. We are now enjoy ing the very perfection of summer weather. It is neither too warm nor too cold; the air is pure and healthful; there is no dust; and the roads are in fine condition.

are in fine condition.

THE MOSQUITOES,
so annoying in some parts of the village, a short
time ago, have quite disappeared. They have a
way of holding a council of war here for a few days, in the early part of every summer, and, when they leave us, we have proof positive that we shall not see their faces again for a twelve-month. Where do they go? Perhaps to Chicago. It is enough for us that we can go to the tamarack-swamp for ferns, play croquet until the dew falls, and then swing up our hammock under the evergreeus, and quietly watch the stars come out, with none to molest or make us afraid.

FERNS AND FLOWERS. Fern-parties are all the rage among the ladies just now. They do not need to go far,—two, or three miles, perhaps,—and they are sure to re-turn with their carriages filled with mosses, fern-leaves, malden's hair, and other woodland treasures. We have seen some lovely ferneries, and bits of rustic work, as the result of these and bits of rustic work, as the result of these expeditions. A large book, and a number of sheets of porous tea-paper, are needed in which to press the forms, and they will so quickly that it is better to press them in the woods as soon as they are gathered. We imagine that many a city home will, next winter, be the chaerier for these souvenirs of summer-life at Wathissha. Small boys are making capital out of the fact that water lifes are in bloom; it is a pleasant exchange,—a single rusty cent for one of these glorious flowers, with no risk to yourself of upsetting or drowning,—the boys can swim, you know. know.

LAST SATURDAY NIGHT AT BETHESDA
was the gayest, so far, of the season. There was
plenty of music, plenty of people, and, better
than all, plenty of pure, sparkling water for

every one,

Col. Dunbar and lady, Miss Dunbar, and
Miss Conolly, sat in a handsome carriage,
quietly enjoying the scene. Capt. Hendry,
with a party of friends, were driving rapidly, through the grounds. The Bruce and
Salsman Hotels were each represented by the
presence of their respective proprietors. Here, Salsman Hotels were each represented by the presence of their respective proprietors. Here, a Judge was talking nonsense to a fair companion, and there, a group of ladies were discussing the rare tint of some flowers. Half a dozen young men were trying to trim the little boat, upon the pond. We came away too soon to see which of them proved to be the angel that troubled the pool. Merry voices, jingling glasses, and music kept up an accompaniment to the coming and going of hundreds of people. Through the courtesy of Suft. Hendricson, the Industrial School Band is to furnish music every Wednesday and Saturday night during the season.

NOTES.

The magical cures which the spring water effect still continue. Many invalids are now here, and statements are constantly received from those at a distance, who have been greatly benefited by the water shipped to them.

Dr. J. Smith has returned from a trip East, where he has been looking up the interests of the Lethean apring.

Mr. Floyd C. Babcock has gone to Oconomowice, and there formed a copartnership with Mr. J. H. Westover in the law business.

The physicians and, editors have returned from their respective Conventions in Milwankee to a busy season here.

There has been some talk of a daily paper here during the summer; but, as long as we can get the city papers when they are still damp from the press, we are content.

The late census shows a population of 3, 400,—an increase of about 800 during the last five years.

an increase of about 800 during the last five years.

The 5th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Chippewa, is to be observed here by the St. Joseph's Benevolent Society. A procession and picnic at Hickory Grove during the day, and a dance at Robinson's Hall in the evening, form the programme. The temperance people of the county will celebrate the day on the banks of Pewauked Lake.

The Personnel L. Fellows will give the day. The Rev. Samuel L. Fallows will give the address.

BELOIT.
THE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

THE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., July 2.—The Twenty-eighth Anniversary of Beloit College, which is just past, has presented two new and interesting features in the development of the institution. The one most noticeable to the general observer was an exhibition of physical culture by the use of light dumb-bells and the Indian-clubs, which took place on the College campus immediately after the graduating facereises. The long line of students gracefully swinging the Indian clubs, keeping time with the music of the orchestra and with nothing but light flaunel shirts to hide the fine movements of the arms, chest, and shoulders, presented a spectacle which was equally novel and interesting. It may be pleasing to the many friends of the College who have so generously aided the students in erecting and partially equipping the commodions gymnasium building, to know that the experience of this year of its operation has been entirely satisfacyear of its operation has been entirely satisfac-tory both to the teachers and students. The daily gymnustic drill has been made a require-ment, and is as much a part of the College cur-riculum as any of its literary or scientific in-struction.

The other new feature of the College, which is no less interesting in itself and no less noticeable to those who have given some thought to the problems in modern buncation, is the establishing, and for one year successfully carrying

out,

A NEW COURSE OF STUDY
parallel to and coextensive with the usual classical course of the best Eastern colleges. This
has been called "the Philosophical course," and
differs from the usual "scientific course," of
most institutions in that its requirements are
fully as great, both for admission and gradua-

course is by no means intended as an attraction to these numerous young men who want the honor and the name of an education without spending the time or the effort necessary for acquiring it; but to present an opportunity to those who are honestly convinced that an educa-

ion based more upon sciences and modern lan-guages than the usual college course is preferguages than the usual college course is preferable. Three men have now successfully completed the first rest of this course, and eleven others have, by the recent examinations, been admitted to its Freehman class. At the completion of their four years, the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy will be conferred on those who have met all the requirements of the course.

Of the ordinary exercises connected with the anniversary of the College,

anniversary of the College,

THE BACCALAURBATE SERMON
was preached by the President of the College on
Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. Dr. Chapin here placed
before the graduating class, in his usually able
manner, the problems which are of the most
pressing and immediate importance in the public
life of to-day, under the text: "Neither circumcision nor uncircumcision availeth anything, but
faith which worketh by love."

THE ADDRESS BEFORE THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY

and well-worthy or remembering by all who made the pleasure of hearing it. It was no less a proof of the wide literary and truly Christian culture of the man.

DR. THOMPSON EFFORE THE LITERARY UNION.

On Monday evening an address was delivered before the Archeau Union in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. C. Thompson, of Chicago. The speaker presented a brief but splendid review of the history of human thought from the earliest to the latest times. He combatted the prevalent philosophy which regards every new epoch—or even every new literary production—as an inevitable product of what has gone before, developed by laws as fixed as those which underlie the movements of nature. The speaker clothed his rich thoughts in the most beautiful and sparking language, and his delivery was shetorical and eloquent almost to excess (if such a thing be possible), considering that his object was more to enlighten the understanding than to arouse the feelings or move the will. On Tuesday afternoon at half-past. 3 was the ANNUAL DECLAMATION FOR THE BRIDGMAN PRIZES, programme as follows: Freshmen—(1) "The Battle of Gettysburg," Franklin P. Fisk, Chicago, Ill.; (2) "The Volunteer Counset," Walter E. Carr, Beloit; (3) "The Burning of Chicago," George M. Herrick, Rockford, Ill.; (4) "Joan of Arc," Orville Brewer, Lee Center, Ill. Sophomores—(1) "A Death Scene," William H. Carr, Beloit; (2) "Peace as a Nursery of Chivairy," Bobert F. Petitlone, Beloit; (3) "Concerning the Crown," Karl D. Gooddall, Beloit; (4) "The Concord Centennial," Luman A. Pettibona, Beloit.

The exercises were very creditable to all the participants, but some a little too long. In the effects of the vocal drill connected with the gynnastic exercises was as apparent in their deep, rich volces, as that of their thorough rhetorical training was inanifest in the grace and ease of their whole bearing and delivery. The prizes

rects of the vocal drill connected with the gymnastic exercises was as apparent in their deep, rich volces, as that of their thorough rhetorical training was manifest in the grace and ease of their whole bearing and delivery. The nrizes were awarded to Messrs. Herrick, of the Freshman, and R. F. Pettibone, of the Sophomore class. On this occasion the prizes were also awarded for the highest scholarship in the several classes,—the Stanly prize to Mr. A. A Blaisdell, of the incoming Senior class; the Rogers prize to R. F. Pettibone, of the Junior class. The Brown prize in the Sophomore class was divided between Messrs. Bacon, of the Philoshphical course, and Wheaton, of the Classical course.

The evening of Tuesday was agreeably spent in a soirce at the house of the President. Alumni of many of the older classes were present. Trustees, Faguity, and friends of the College, both ladies and gentlemen, througed the house, and properly divided the time between reviving old, and forming new, acquaintances, and paying due attention to the excellent refreshments. The Bushnell moved the house witnessed at a in connection with Beloit College. This was the unveiling of the monument erected by the alumni to the memory of their instructor, F. of. J. J. Bushnell, who died little over two yes a go. The procession, both on foot and in carriages, which formed at 9 in front of the College and proceeded to the cemetery, was doubles the largest and most solemn of any that has ever been seen in Beloit, and testified to the sympa hy of both the College and the citizens for the character and memory of Prof. Bushnell. The thoughts and feelings of the papils of the departed teacher were expressed in their behalf ig one of the oldest of the alumni, the Rev. J. Cellin, of Delavan. Similarly their love and high regird for their collegue and Christian friend wire expressed by Dr. A. L. Chapin, President of the College, in behalf of the church and the citizens of Beloit. The procession again

the Rev. J. Ci fir. of Delayan. Similarly their love, and high regird for their colleague and Christian friend wire expressed by Dr. A. L. Chapin, President of the College, in behalf of the Faculty and the citizens of Beiott. The procession again formed at the tomb and proceeded to the church, where the Commencement exercises took place at 10:30. The slumni poem and cration were this time introduced mimediately after the salutatory oration, or account of the smallness of the graduating class.

The Commencement programme was as follows: (1.) Salutatory Oration, in Latin, John H. Mills, Bellit; (2.) Alumni Poem, Samuel T. Kidder (Class of '73), Poplar Grove, Ill.; (3.) Alumni Oration, James W. Bass (Class of '67), Fond du Lec; (4.) "The Character of Henry VIII." John H. Mills, Bellit; (5.) "The Assimilating Power of American Institutions," George T. Foster, Lancaster; (6.) Master's Oration,—"A Study for Graduates,"—Edward D. Eaton, Lancaster; (7.) "The Limits of the Rights of Conscience," with the Valedictory Addresses, Henry V. Van Pelt, Racine; Conferring of Degrees; Bene liction.

The graduating exercises this time were among the most enjoyable once that we can remember. This was due partly to the agreeable, cool, and fresh weather, and partly—perhaps chiefly—to the fact that none of the exercises were too long. This circumstance gave the exercises in air of ease and cultured dignity which was in agreeable contract to the forced and exhibition-like apartly number of graduates, his year, which seemed the catamity of the occasion, may prove a blessing both, present and future, to the whole institutions. It doubless will if the government of the graduating class; stands the fact that, in spite of x early-increased requisitions—for admission, the incoming Freahman class is the largest ever ut once admitted to the College.

HLINOIS.

ILLINOIS.

ROCKFORD. ROCKFORD.
THE PERSILE SEMINARY.
Special Coverpondence of The Carcape Tribuns.
ROCKFORD, III., July 1, 1875.—The Twenty Rockroan III. July 1, 1875.—The Twenty-febrith Annu al Commedicement exercise of the Rockford Female Seminary took plack in the Seminary chapei this morning. By 9 o'clock—the hour the exercises were to begin—a large number of rersons had assembled. The young ladies were all in a flutter, passing hither and thither, dressed in white tulle and organdles, with flushed faces and sparkling eyes; and looked as bewitching as the "sweet girl graduate" alone can look. The exercises opened with a chait by the school, and prayer by Prof. Emerson, of Belo I. Miss Frances E. Winsor, of Grand Haven, Micl., delivered the greeting. She designated it the "Birth-day Address" of the Seminary. It was a modest sort of paper, read in a mary. It was a modest sort of paper, read in a modest manuar, by an extremely sweet and mod-est girl. The Misses Alice and Clara Churchill acceptably sing "Land of the Swallows."

acceptably sing "Land of the Swallows."

"He Placed This Stone" was the title of Miss Mary H. S ddie's cosay. She is quite a charming girl, from Clinton, Ia. The paper was commenced by recalling to the student of history that Rames is placed a stone, with his name can upon it, wherever he gained a victory, to show future generations his glory and power. After taking the andience a long way round, she finally reminded them that good deeds were more enduring monuments than the most costly mansoleum.

LOVE MT, LOVE SW DOO."

The young lady from Grand Haven, Mich., Miss Winso, traced the above expression back as far as witten history extends. It was found in overy language under the sun. In conclud-

introduction to an essay by Miss Mary E. Pomerov, of Les Centre, entitled "The Gashmus of Society." She commented at length on the undisturbed manner in which Nehemish listened to the slanders of the Gashmus. Little would be accomplished if the world's great reformers could be deterred by the manners of the majorn Gashmus. Little would, be accomplished if the world's great reformers could be deterred by the manners of the majorn Gashmus. Little world specially a series of the majorn Gashmus. Little world specially she would be majored to the majorn of the majorn of the same collegistic course as young men.

The above subject was ably treated in an easily entitled "Una and the Lion," by Miss Mary E. Greenlest, of Exanston. She compared the beautiful maiden, guarded by the lion, to those straying through the sorid watched and preserved from harm by the priceless jewel Truth.

Mrs. Clara D. Stacy, a former student of the Saminary picased the andique with a song by Meyerbeer, "Adieu My Native Dwelling."

"CLAY MODELS" EVERTYHERE.

It is astomishing how well up in politics Seminary girls are, and oftentimes as startling astheir ideas are to cid-time politicians, and many were the ally winds that passed round the auditorium as Miss Gertrude E. Chapin, of Rochester, Minn., spoke of politicians, railroad monopolists, aid, in her casay. "CLAY Models." They

abounded everywhere, she said, and the artist's etudio was by ne means the only place to find them.

After the reading of the annual by Misses Clark and Hyde, and some more muste, Miss Loretta C. Van Hook, of Marshalltown, Ia. read a paper entitled, "Consider the Liftes." She was a little inclined to be a "Woman's Righter," and thought the troubles and tangles of science, and the Bible, would all be cleared up and unraveled, like a skein of worstied, if woman would take hold of the work and go hand and hand with man in the upper walks of life. There is nothing to prevent her from doing so. [I have since ascertained that Alies Van Hook is to be sent as a teacher to Syria, where I have no doubt she will assist in unraveling the tangles of science and the Bible.]

Two CHARMING SONGS.

Mrs. Clara D. Stacy followed with two delightul songs, the accompaniment for which were played by Prof. D. N. Hood, "Tell me, Oh Gentle Maiden," and that exceedingly pretty piece of Keller's "Milkmaid's Marriage." "Domestic Work" was the title of the alumne poem, and it was written and ead by Miss Nellie G. Rice, of the class of 1872. The poem was written in musical complets, and called the young ladies' attention to the necessity of woman's sphere being smoobled in the home. The closing lines are worth remembering:

Then let us work bravely.

In the out true place, and the home of the sense with valed dectory was decidedly the best one. It was "Energy store than Talent," by Miss' Alice Wood, Lingonier, Ind. There are a multitude, of persons whose relents are greater than the talents of those already before are a multitude of persons whose relents are greater than the talents of those already before

the best one. It was "Energy More than Talent," by Miss Alice Wood, Ligomer, Ind. There
are a multitude of persons whose talents are
greater than the talents of those already before
the public. Talent does not make the man so
much as energy, and it is the boast of our nation that the highest powers are so-called "selfmade men." In concluding, she turned to the
Sepinary Committee, and alluded to the Rockford Seminary as a self-made institution; thento Miss Anna-P. Sill, the Principal, and remarked that the English language had made few
synonyms—but the name of Miss Sill had been
made a synonym for Energy. In a touching
farewell to the class she remarked that no matter how soon they should lay down the cross of
life they would stull be seven. An address by
Prof. Emerson, of Beloit, followed, after which
diplomas were presented, and the seven winging
commenced their journey through life, with
their lamps well trimmed,—and, I hope, a good
supply of oil.

WAUKEGAN.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEOAN, Ill., July 2.—The exhibition given by the graduates of the High School at their second annual Commencement, held at the Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening, was, notterian Church on Thursday evening, was, not-withstanding the bad condition of the weather, largely attended. At 8 o'clock, Mayor Werdem, followed by the Rev. S. S. Fisk, Superintendent E. C. Crawford, the Principal of the school, and the following graduates—Miss Abbie R. Hallow-ell, Miss Mercy Warsfold, Miss Fannie L. Shier-man, Mr. G. L. Hinkley, Mr. Ed D. Upham, and Mr. Will A. Barker-appeared and ascended the rostrum. The

was: Music; prayer, by the Rev. C. H. Van Dyne; essay, "The Power of Enthusiasm," Miss Abbie B. Hallowell; oration, "The Nineteenth Century," G. L. Hinkley; music; essay, "Men of One Idea," Miss Mercy B. Worsfold; oration, "Does Higher Education Pay?" Ed D. Upham;
music; essay, "The Good Old Days," Miss
Fannie L. Sherman; oration, "Prerogatives of
Government," Will. A. Barker; music; essay,
"Trading," Valedictories, Miss Lizzie M. Kirk;
music; remarks by the Principal and Superintendent; presentation of diplomas by his Honor,
W. B. Werden; benediction, the Rev. E. W.
Adams.

It is unnecessary to make individual mention
concerning the different performers, as each ren-

concerning the different performers, as each ren-dered the parts assigned in a very satisfactory

dered the parts assigned in a very satisfactory manner.

The singing by Mrs. W. H. Cotton was good. The class have adopted as their motto, "Nulla Dies Sine Lines, which, in the vernacular, means "Not a Day Without a Line."

In this connection it may be said that Wankegan has three good school buildings, and the corps of teachers employed, in ability and efficiency, is satisfactory.

THE GLORIOUS FIFTH.

Preparations have been made for a grand celebration in this city on the 5th inst. A meeting of citizens was held at the Council Chamber last Monday evening, and committees were appointed to make proper arrangements for the day. On Saturday, July 3, at 6:29 p. m., Company D of the First Regiment Himos State Guards will arrive from Chicago. They will be received with a salute of artillery, music, and a procession.

On Monday, the 5th inst.,—being the day we celebrate,—there will be a procession formed at 10 o'clock around the public square with the right resting on Washington street, corner of Geneses.

THE PROCESSION

right resting on Washington street, corner of Genesea.

THE PROCESSION will be composed as follows: Mayor and Common Council in carriages; orator and officers of the day in carriages; martial band; Company D, First Regiment Illinois State Guards; amateur band; Waukegan firemen in uniform; St. Mary's Total Abstinence Society; German Workingmens Association; other societies; representatives of trades, professions, etc. The procession will move in the following order: East on Washington to State steet; south on State to Sount; west on South to Oak; north on Oak to Belvidere; east on Belvidere to Genesee; north on Genesee to Madison; west on Madison; to Ulica; north on Ulica to Julian; east on Julian to Genesee; north on Genesee to Franklin to State; south on State to Clayton; west on Clayton to County continues. north on Genesce to Frankin; east on Frankin to State; south on State to Clayton; west on Clayton to County; south on County to Court-House Square. The exercises will take place in the afternoon, at the Court-House Square. In the evening there will be a display of fireworks.

GALESBURG.
THE FOURTH.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
GALESBURG. Ill., June 30.—It is probable that the Fourth of July will be celebrated in this city profit Saturday morning until Monday night. Saturday is the big day of the races, which no-body will miss; on Sunday. a Union Picnic Jubilee of all the churches is suggested; and, on Monday, the Fire Department will parade, and make a trial of the engines and Water-Works.

and make a trial of the engines and Water-Works.

PERSONAL.

On Thursday evening fast, Mr. Peter F. Brown was married to Miss Mand Tenney, in the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. M. B. Louris officiating. An elegant and high-toned wedding-party ensured, at the residence of the bride's mother; and the midnight train bore the bride and bridegroom on their wedding-tour. Many costly presents were bestowed.

Dr. McCandiess. S. St. Louis physician astanding, is viciting here; and Madam Rumor has it that he will soon fead to the altar a lady of this city.

Prof. W. P. Weston, Principal of Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass., formerly President of Lombard University, is visiting in the city.

W. S. Bellows, Esq., Secretary of the Frost

MICHIGAN

GRAND HAVEN. Special Correspondence of The Calcage Transrally favored here with good wel nth, which has been warm and p more decided intimation than he has apparently thus far done of his intention to soon put in an appearance for a season with all the disagreeable attendant sufferings from heat, dust, etc., experienced during the heated term, this will be due of the poorest seasons for summer reach country-retreat. But, not withstanding the un-looked-for drawbacks, this favored place has bad the good fortune to enjoy its aliane of summer

patronage.

At first the appearances indicated that this would be the most successful and busy season ever enjoyed here; but as time were on and expected visitors failed to come,

is now all that can be expected at best, for there does not seem to be any more here on the lat of July than there was a month earlier last of July than there was a month earner has year. That the season will be a busy one is undoubtedly an assured fact, and if the visitors continue to put in an appearance at the same rate they have for the past week, and as they Sutleff and son, Warren, O.; Judge George, Landey and wife, Mrs. M John L. Brown, A. J. Wolfe, William Urs. and Miss. Delen. Mrs. and Miss Delano, of Terre Hause, Ind. : L. Craw, William H. Stewenson and wife, S. S. Rogers, James Cook, C. M. Clark, D. S. Lool

now seem to prove the popular mode of summer resorts and other places of a interest, as is evinced by the advantage them by individuals who find this, do them by individuals who find this, present hard times, the cheapest an cases the most desirable, mode of Expersion rates, which are generally I tained on the railroads at reduced rate to places where a stop is seen fit. These excursions also prove an admir of starting people to the pleasure revery liberal inducements are extendiby the hotels and other interested pumusually large excursion party is the been organized in Southern Indiana, peeted to start on Friday from Terre-Chicago and other points of interest, ber from 1,000 to 1,500 persons, of whom are expected here for a three The round trip on the railroads from here is only \$8.50.

TWO IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT

Two IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS

for the benefit of visitors have recently been added, which prove as desirable as they are enjoyable. Maple, poplar, and willow shade trees have been planted along the principal streets, and will in time give shade and comfort. Delightful promenades are now offered, as new plank walks have been laid to the lake shore. Lake Forest Cemetery, the Beach Tree, and other places which needed this Improvement. That they are welcome and acceptable is proved by the large numbers who seek, in the pleasant, afternoons, the different points of interest to which they lead.

IN GENERAL.

by the large numbers who seek, in the pleasant afternoons, the different points of interest to which they lead.

The "Giorions Fourth" will not be publicly cale brated here, a requisite amount of authusiasm not being aroused. Minor entertainments will be given and two grand excursions on Laks Michigan on the steamer Minneapolis. Berlin, Holland City, and Coopersville, are the only places in this county which will "celebrata."

The Excelsion Pramatic Association, recently organized by the Unitarians, through the efform of Mrs. M. H. Houghton, are now preparing for their first appearance in public. The pieces being rehearsed for the occasion are the "Fireman" and "Betsy Baker."

A musical and social entertainment under the ampices of the ladies of the Presbyteria Church, will be given in the Music-Hall tonight, and, from the arrangements entered into and present appearances, it will prove a high-successful and enjoyable affair. The cutertainment will consist of vocal and instrumental music by some thirty of the best amateurs, after which refreshments will be served and social amusements indulged in.

Prof. A Hohenstein, the new dancing-mets, will give his first social dance of the season, with its orchestra, on Friday evening.

Mrs. A. P. Ketchum, M. D., has returned from Chicago for the summer season, and is new stending to the female patients at the Magnetic Mineral Springs.

Dr. J. P. Worrell, of Terre Hante, Ind., has been engaged for the season to attend to the medical department of the Magnetic Mineral Springs.

The Dangers of Chieval.

The London Lancet prints a warning against

The Dangers of Chlorat.

The London Lancet prints a warning against the habitual use of the now fashionable hypnosis chlorat. Because it does not produce the immediate evil consequences due to opium and is a far more powerful scalative than bromide of potassium, it has become popular, and iseven as the Lancet deplores, largely recommended by medical men. It has taken its place in the medicine chest and on the dressing-table, and is often employed without advice or precaution is some cases, the use of it has resulted in death is healthy persons, and in other cases is action has given play to diseases which have proped fatal although without its afd they would not have done so. But these cases are too rare to have the

LITERATU

dr reproducing it from ever fige little of their inherest within. The beautiful city of it Capital of the Ottoman International in the progress of year that were true to it a quarter comest particulars represent it ent hour. Moreover, as the harm of orientalism is dispubly the invasion of the transport of the age, it will these brictures, raitbful as printent as mosaics, to recal the squalto, the large of the hard, the magnificent Consess. M. Gautier, who had a th M. Gautier, who had a said through many foreign lands, true method of getting a chrowledge of what was nove He entered directly into the adopting their dress and their departments of the adopting their dress and their departments.

manded the best opportu During the ten weeks spe ple he wandered without its made of streets, that, number visible, are to the tr-ing labyrith of lanes or erocked mean and infan holes and puddles, and to cars that scap malicious Turkish quarters, where the exposed to abuse and insult daturbed. In this way the city yielded up to him much out but devotes the rem of the Golden Horn, he wr A marvelous padorates disspeciales. The Golden Horn-stragglo Foint and the port of capes, and which penetrates inte amphitheatre upon its terminer Waters and the month of the water stream. The name of the modestif, from its foreign a lit-tic city, and contributing to its tip which it in order to the shipp

and definition from.

The bridge of books connect to delices, thorn, and peculis into bestern the first to the second in between the first had jove and is sibures. The principal street the first had been bridged.

In Constantinople, and the town in fees into the water. The ship roach the houses without being distance by piers of grants. As at companion-pieses to stantinople, we give a couple then reigning apversion of it. The first pictures him as he of devotions in the mosque of St. The grooms lead the Sultan's stone; and presenting—between pashas, and boys, bending and as the couple of the sultanguage of the decoway, the outline of white a frame.

of the doorway, the outline of white a frame.

His contained exceedingly
a synthete or paletes of,
trousers, patent-leather boots, a
Imperial agreete of heroon, feat
builtable of entermous diamonds,
opening of his paletot, a glimps
indercost, richly embrodered in
Meantime, despite the susters
the rank of Abdul-Merid could
by no one. A kupfeme satiesy
plac countriance: the conscious the rank of Abdul-Morthel could by his bone. A tunjferme satissy the countermarts: the connection of first to dust features—otherwise has countermarts; the connection of first to dust features—otherwise has a transparitie like that of an annual universal programmer of the eyes while a chart beard, thick and made—end, imperious, and yet a like the story, forms toy otherwise at gattering than walking—these bone, income by the connection to the dust of the countermark of the countermark

The second portrait exceeds appeared at the corresponding of the missalman of the plainty scanned his for a class of diamonds seconds as the missalman which is the sign and the missalman of the

Company, has gone to Stony search of health. Standish, the Rev. Belah W. Mecorney, and Mrs. A. M. Nel-East to different points; and

MICHIGAN.

RAND HAVEN. ation, July 1.—Though gen-re with good westher during the h has been warm and pleasant as ever before, yet the cool-or experienced at other places to to delay the opening of the season, far beyond the usual issued to the season give

pearances indicated that this successful and busy season but as time wore on and of-

on will be a busy one is ted fact, and if the visitors appearance at the same

W. Nichols, Philadel-Dixon, Ill.; the Rev. h.; Mra. J. H. Enger, w. J. Hill and J. A. Bov. ohn W. Crosser, Detroit, oston; William Ratch H. L. Tremaine, Sym-

Mrs. R. H. III pular mode of visiting or places of attractive

grand excursions on Lake steemer Minneapolis. Berlin, Coopersville, are the only ty which will "celebrata." amatic Association, recently nitarians, through the efforts ghton, are now preparing for ce in public. The pieces bethe occasion are the "Fire-Baker." cust entertainment under the ladies of the Presbyterian given in the Music-Hall toe arrangements entered into anose, it will prove a highly-yable affair. The entertainments

LITERATURE.

are resited Constantinople over twenty are ret his glowing word-pictures of the producing it from every point of view, The beautiful city of the Bosphorus, the isl of the Ottoman Empire, changes but by in the progress of years, and the sketches were true to it a quarter of a century ago in particulars represent it fairly at the preshour. Moreover, as the strange, potent of orientalism is dispelled from the East in a strange of the transformer. sarm of orientalism is dispelled from the East by the invasion of the transforming, virifying-sist of the age, it will be well to have these tictures, faithful as photographa and sellists as mosaics, to recall the splendor and to squalor, the life and the stuper, of the bar-les, the magnificant Constantinopte of the

directly into the life of the people, seir dress and their manners as far as best opportunities for observing most curious and worth studying. oning the ten weeks spent in Constantino-le he wandered without a guide through a mate of streets, that, without name or amber visible are to the traveler a bewilderlabyinth of lanes or passages, narrow, led mean and infarmously paved, full of and puddles, and through with holes and puddles, and through with mangy one that seep meliciously at man and beast spreading upon their vicinity. Disgussed in a mran, lose trousers, and a surrout, and with eres professivy veiling in sly, covert glances their keen curiosity, he passed through the Terkish quarters, where the Frank is commonly exposed to abuse and insult, unnoticed and un-

es the ordinary visitor. ducles, which were inspected on the Yoyage out, but devotes the remainder of his book to contantinople and its suburbs. At the entrance

As it companion-pieces to this view of Contantinople, we give a couple of portraits of the
len reigning sovereign of the Ottoman Empire.
The first pictures him as he came forth from his
described in the mosque of Saint Sophia:
The grooms lead the Suitan's liores to the mounting
time; and, preschilly—between two lines of viciers,
pales, and boys, bending and saluting in the Oriental
tion superirs his Highness the Suitan Addul-Alcal
tion fagure clearly defined against the sombre tinds
the doorway, the outline of which surrounded him
the former.

sue; and, presenting—between two lines of viders, seha, and boys, bending and saluting in the Oriental attitude appears his frigeness the Sultan Abdul Atea.

It has digure clearly defined against the sombre finish the doorway, the outlane of which surrounded him has frame.

In contame—exceedingly simple—consisted of an interior of the property of the door of the property of the property of the door of the door of the property of the door of the breeze of the property of the door of the breeze of the property of the door of the breeze of the door of the breeze of the door of the breeze of the door of the door of the breeze of the door of the doo

Te Suria venutinos standing for a few minutes, at out to the plainty scanned from head to foot. In the suria venutinos standing for a few minutes, at out to be plainty scanned from head to foot. In the standard distribution of the plainty scanned from the plaint of her-standard distribution of the surial standard dis distance boots, and exquisitely fitting straw-gisters. Jornand a dress which in its sim-positione the gorgeous costumes of the sub-late personages around.

Al-Hantidokkan was born on the 11th of the the Chostan, in the year 1996 of the Hegira (23d-1991); and was therefore, when I saw him, a years old. Ascending his throng—where he and the Sultan Mahmond—at 16 years of age, tready seigned fourfeen years. His impas-mentance appeared to me to wear the sir of all affety of power; an expression of fixed and hand, always unchangeable, and eternal as the common of the sulface of matter and the mountains, seemed to form a mask, are of marble, upon's his visage, and sames and permanence to features by no-tical. His nose had not the squifme curve many to the strictly Turkish type; his checks are marked with hims indicative of fatigue.

The compare to mothing but sums fined fire a ky of diamond. Noobject seemed that in them, Ope would suppose them the extends that in them, one would suppose them the extends the proper seemed to the compared to the religion of the straw-ting in them. One would suppose them the

Substant Sciences, and Perculations of the Science Sciences of the Sciences Sciences of the Sciences Scie

Norway is a land of legends, and several of these, connected with points passed on the trip, are related. The author also enlivens the work admirably with sketches of history—of men and of the times—suggested by constantly-recurring incidents met with on the way. The cod-fisheries, the eider ducks, the North Cape, the Lofoden Islands, are all mentioned and described in the book.

foden Islands, are all mentioned and described in the book.

Judge Caton made it a special object of his journey in Norway to visit in person the babtanions and homes, and learn what he could of the Laplauders. His describtion of these people is graphic. Inseparable from the Laplauders are the reindeers. Judge Caton was at home smong the reindeers. Judge Caton was at home smong the reindeers he occupying a front rank among American naturalists. Having made the coastiouries as far north as was possible, he retraced his steps to Trondhjem, and then continued his journey through the interior by rail, carriage, carriole, and steamer, crossing the famous Dover fields, and passing through many districts.

carriole, and steamer, crossing the famous Dover fields, and passing through many districts.

Judge Caton's style is peculiarly his own. He is always interested in what he writes, and therefore writes carnestly and fervidly. Books on Norway are few, and this by an American looking at things in that old country from an American standards.

On his return, the author remained several days at the Scandinavian hotel at Christiania, and he thus describes an official inknown to Americans:

We here first met with an institution which we afterwards found universal at all the hotels we visited in Scandinavia and Germany. It is the porter. With its this maine implies the boot-black and the baggase-lifter. Here the word is more properly used to denote the deorkeeper. He is the most learned and bast-informed man about the hotel, and has the most profits hie position. He is dressed in governe livery, with brass or gift buttons, vellow facings and scarlet bindings, and as much thasel as can be well attached He has a listle den of an office near the front-door. He receives the newly-arrived guests at the carriage-door, and closes the door after them whenever they depart, with a profusion of courtesfee. He must know everything about the city, and be able to answer every inquiry. If you want a carriage, he will order it in an instant. If you want as acrand dons, he has a boy at hand to do it. If you want a valet deplace, he can recommend one without a second thought, If you want an intergence, he will order it in an instant. If you want a service for all which services he expects a gratuity, the amount of which he leaves to your generality, the amount of which he leaves to your generality, and he had some places I learned that the porters were the principal owners of the hotels.

HereDITARY INFLUENCE.

HEREDITARY INFLUENCE.
ENGLISH MEN OF SCIENCE: THEIR NATURE AND NURTURE. By FRANCIS GALTON, F. R. S., Author of "Hereditary Genius," etc. 12mo., pp. 206. New York: D. Apploton & Co.
Since the publication of his work on "Hereditary Genius," Mr. Galton has been extending his investigations into the sociology of men of tune, opportunity, and various other circumstances influencing the development and direction of their aims and enterprises. This first publication of the data obtained by these re-searches is limited to the history of English men of science of the present day, and is arranged with a view of ascertaining the comparative importance of nature and nurture in their bearing upon the character and destiny of this particular class of men. "Nature," according to Mr. Galton's definition, "is all that a man brings with himself into the world; nurture is every influence from without that affects him after birth." And he further adds: "When nature and nurture compete for supremacy on equal terms in the sense to be explained, the former proves the stronger. It is needless to in-sist that neither is self-sufficient; the highest natural endowments may be starved by defective natural endowments may be starved by defective nuture, while no carefulness of nurture canovercome the evil tendencies of an intrinsically bad physique, weak brain, or brutal disposition. Differences of nurture stamp unmistakable marks on the disposition of the coldier, clergyman, or scholar, but are wholly insufficient to

efface the deeper marks of individual character."

The data from which Mr. Galton makes his The data from which are caston makes his deductions are the autobiographical replies to a long series of questions addressed severally to 180 leading scientific men of England, all of whom are Fellows of the Royal Society of Lon-

long series of questions addressed aversary to 180 leading scientific men of England, all of whom are Fellows of the Royal Society of London, and have assured their claim to distinction by undeniably excellent work. From the precise and trustworthy returns given by these men, Mr. Galton finds that the upper classes of a nation like England, which are continually recruited by selections from below, are far the most productive of natural ability. He also discovers that clergymen and the sons of clergymen rarely take a lead in science. As he remarks:

The pursuit of science is uncongenial to the prisetly character. It has fallen to my lot to werve for many years on the councils of many scientific societies, and excepting a very few astronomers and mathematicians, about whom I vill speak directly. I can only recall thrise oclicagues who were clergymen, unroughly citorian, two of these, the Reve. Baden Powell and Dunbar Heath, have been prosecuted for unperhadoxy; the third was Bishop Witherforce, who can hardly be said to have loved science, he rarely attended the meetings, but delighted in administration, and sought openings for indirect influence. The reason for the abstinence of clergymen from scientific work cannot be that they are to busy, for at the call of others, and having less assured incomes, are abundantly represented on all council lists.

The reas reason why elergymen do not incline to science, as Mir. Galton intimates elsewhere, is the except on all owned lists.

The reas reason why elergymen do not incline to science, as Mir. Galton intimates elsewhere, is the except on all council lists.

The reas reason why elergymen do not incline to science, as Mir. Galton intimates elsewhere, is the screen all owners are the call of others, and having less assured incomes, are abundantly represented on all council lists.

The reas reason why elergymen do not incline to science, as Mir. Galton intimates elsewhere, is a strauge of the rathers averaged of the reason of the mothers 30 years; that the found of their

LINGUISTIC SCIENCES.

LINGUISTIC SCIENCES.

THE LITE AND GROWTH OF LANGUAGE. By W. D. WHITKEN, Frofessor of Banslott and Comparative Philosopy in Yale College. New York: D. Appleton at Co. 1573.

This sixteenth volume of the International Scientific Series is up to the average of the set, but not above it. A knowledge and a command of language are evidently not identical. Prof. Whitney could teach Goldsmith and Irving, were they alive, a marvelous lot about the English language; but they need not fear his rivalry as far as style and luminous expression of thought are concerned. The book is already so condensed that an abstract of it would be an injustice. We content ourselves with indicating a few disconnected points of especial interest.

Prof. Whitney believes that language is learned, not inherited. Any child he says, can learn any tongue indifferently, provided he is brought up among persons who speak that tongue. This theory, if true, has a slightly-unfavorable bearing upon the accapted doctrines of heredity and survival. If a thousand years of German taking ancestry does not so modify the organe of speech that a child campot learn freuch as readily as his Multersprache, these doctrines have evidently been pushed too far. The natural inference from this theory, and indeed, from common sense, is, as the author puts it, that "The fearring of a second language is precisely the same processes as the learning of a first." Exit grammar, then, with its dryadust learned nonsense of case, tense, and mood; ed-

from common sense, is, as the author puts it, that "The learning of a second language is precisely the same process as the learning of a first." Exit grammar, then, with its dryaschust learned nonsense of case, tense, and mood; enter the natural, emple process by which a child learns its mother-tongue. The number of pure English words is about 100,000. A well-educated man possibly uses 30,000 of them in writing or spensing. From 3,000 to 5,000 shiftee for enlivated conversation. Still less form the vocabulary of the more ignorant classes. Apother student of language has calculated that the English agricultural laborer uses only 350 words. Prof. Whitney gives us figures below 3,000. He might, however, have done so, and then more than maintained his position by quoting the case of the famous Mezzofasti, who spoke mannambered languages, and learned them all with wonderful rapidity. He is said to have had a list of the 200 words most in use. These he translated into each language, learned the quivalents by heart, and caught up his power of grammatical construction. As a child does, by listening to his interlocutors.

The chapters on the growth and change of language are among the most interesting. Besides the regular growth of a tongue, and the violent changes made in it by war, stc., there are occasionally curious cases of direct word-invention. Thus, about 1600, a Dutch chemist, Van Helmont, proposed two new words, made up by himself, and growing from no particular root.

languages of Christendom.

Prof. Whitney has made a readable book; but it bears marks of hasty composition, is written in a bad style, and has an occasional flabby bit of intended kumor, bad enough to set the reader's teeth on edge. It is a pity that a first-class man should do himself, bis publishers, and his public, the injustice of writing a third-class book.

NATURE AND THE CHURCH.

TREOUGH THE YEAR: THOUGHTS RELATING TO THE SHASONS OF NATURE AND THE CHURCH. By HORATIO N. POWERS, Rector of St. John's Church, Chicago. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

The papers constituting this volume are of the casy-going, graceful cort which our clergymen not infrequently throw into a book; but, unlike many which have lately reached the dignity of print, they are distinguished both for sound thought and elegant diction. Dr. Powers has gained some reputation as a man of imagina-tion, and of broad, comprehensive understand-ing; and this little volume, we are sure, will do his name no harm, and may be the means of an-

ing; and this little volume, we are sure, will do his name no harm, and may be the means of andearing, it so many a feeble Christian or cultured unbeliever, as well as to those whose faith is fixed. The view which Dr. Powers takes of life is not despondent. It can scarcely add a feather to the weight of woe which the pulpit continually pressess on poor humanity. The book is, therefore, one to be read rather for enjoyment than for penance, and to be taken up as well on a week-day as on a Sunday. Withal it may be said to recommend itself especial to persons of reflective histits and some degre of picty. How highly such an one may esteem it the following letter from the venerable William Cullen Bryant will show:

Bounts, June 24, 1875.—Dark Dr. Powers: I am giad to have your book, which I have read with pleasure,—not every page of it, but enough to be delighted with your way of treating the topics are handled gracefully, the piety is unaffected, and the general spirit of the work truly catholic. One would know that it was written by a poet,—at least a poet by temperanent. You take scheerful tiews of life and duty—the true philosophy both for the race and the individual; der to imagine one's sell and one's friends miserable, is one of the ways to be so. The pessings as old right of the individual; der to imagine one's sell and one's friends miserable, is one of the ways to be so. The pessings as old right of the fundamental color the true philosophy both for the race and the individual; der to imagine one's sell and one's friends many such wholesome books. Your yers truly.

THERAPEUTICS.

THERAPEUTICS.

A NEW MANUAL OF ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS, AND A BRIEF TREATUR ON ANADOMY AND PREVIOLOGY. Hitstrated, By ELIZABETH J. FRENCH. Edited by M. L. FERNCH. 1200., pp. 242. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cocke & Co. Price 31.

The value of electricity as a therapeutic agent is daily being more widely and justly estimated among medical practitioners. As science advances, and the nature and effects of this force as better understood the fact is gradually devances, and the nature and effects of this force are better understood, the fact is gradually developed that here is a simple element whose efficiency in healing and strengthening the weakened and disordered human system is of the highest capacity. But, like all powerful curative principles, electricity is a dangerous force in the hands of the ignorant and inexperienced. It needs to be wisely and carefully administered, not only to insure beneficial results, but to prevent the infliction of positive injuries.

Probably no physician in the Justed States has devoted more study and correct system of electro-therapeutics than the atthor of the manual before us. During an extensive practice of nearly thirty years she has employed electricity as her most trusted and efficient help in the subjection of disease, and with the most satisfactory results. The fruits of the knowledge and skill gained in alms protracted experience are now published for the bayeast of all who would test the brasing qualities of electricity, and are so prescribed as to constitute an exhansitive treatise upon the principles and practice of electro-therapeutics. re better understood, the fact is gradually de

LIGHT LITERATURE.

A NOBSEMAN'S PHARMENGE. By HILLIAM HEARTH BOTERON, Author of "Gunner." Idmo., pp. 301. New York: Shedon & Co.

Were it not for the name on the title-page, we should conclude the author of this novel to be a bright, observing, traveled American. There is no pronounced local coloring to determine the nationality of the story. It treats as familiarly and correctly of the customs and character peculiar to the United States as it does of those which belong distinctively to Scandinavian pecwhich belong distinctively to Scandinavian peo-ples. The scene of the story is located alter-nately in Germany and Norway, while the lead-ing personages second to the hero are genuine ing personages second to the hero are geniuse Bostonians, true to their nativity in every particular. The only trait the book has suggesting its Norse origin is the transparent simplicity of the style, which is without a taint of pretension or artificiality. The story is light in its character, built up of a few commonplace incidents, yet it is readable, and may be warranted to amuse an idle hour.

BIOGRAPHY FO A STATESMAN.

MEMORIES OF JOHN QUINCY ADASS: COMPRISING PORTIONS OF HIS DIARY FROM 1735 TO 164. Enited by Casalars Plastors Alaxis. Vol. V. Sto., pp. 848. Philiadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Go.

This last installment of the life of Mr. Adams necludes the history of the three years between. June, 1822, and some months in 1825. It gives a minute account of the closing events of the eight minute account of the closing events of the eight years of Mr. Adams service as Secretary of State and of the incidents signaling his election and elevation to the office of President of the United States. The diary which may be trusted as fairly honest, continues to represent its author as a conscientions, skillful, sagacious chilomatist, and in all the relations of private life as a caim, cautious, scruphiously-upright man. It also gives so vivid a pisture of the enclass annoyances, and cares, and pains that besiet a man in public office, that one wonders what the charms of exalted station can be that they are able to tempt him to forage for their saxe the quiet and independence of a private life.

DOMESTICATING EXOTICS.

EXOTICS: ATTEMPTS TO BOMESTICATE THEM. By
J. F. C. and L. O. 18mo., pp. 141. Boston: James
R. Osgood & Co.
This dainty little volume of translations from
foreign fields of poesy is the joint work of
James Freeman Clarke and his daughter. They
are called from the lyrics of Goethe, Heine, Victor Hugo, Geibel, Buckert, Schiller, Herder,
Thulack, and other German poets and from the Tholnek, and other German poets, and from the Gulistan of Saadi, and are prefaced with a scholarly essay on the art of the translator. Applying to the peems Mr. Clarke's own tests, viz., if the to the poems are there are the presence of persons of taste gives them real pleasure, it is a success. We find in most cases that they happly endurs the brideal. Not only is the versification smooth and melodious, but the spirit of the original lyries has been seized and transferred, vith little loss of force and meaning, to the English tongue.

A Few Thorours for a Few Printers. By Alice Assort Charge: Square Time, pp. 162. Chicago: Samen, McClurg Co.
The author of this volume of "Troughts" in poetry and prose was a beautiful, salented, and cultivated woman, whose untimely death her friends were called upon to mourn a few short friends were called upon to mourn a few short months after her marriage. As a fitting monument to her memory, a collection of her peems, and some of the most striking passages from her prines writings, have been bound together in book-form. These literary remains show her to have had a deeply-religious nature, a thoughtful, active mind, and much facility of expression in either rhymeless or massored language. The wolune, which is embellished with a portrait of Mrs. Crawford and several exquisite engavings, is published in most tasteful style by Messrs. Jansen & McClurg.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune, Boston, June 30.—The book-trade shows inattended the spring season. Publishers are pre-paring to put forth books appropriate to the seaing well aware that, even in dull time son, being well aware that, even in dull times, there is yet business to be had by well-directed

enterprise.

Among the more prominent issues of the present month will be a new series comprising the choicest humar of the English and American acthors. "The Treasure-Trove Series" will be publishers of "Lotos Leaves," which made the hit of the season last fall, and will be edited by R. H. Stoddard, the editor of the "Bric-a-Brac Series." The accompanying extracts from the editor's preface will indicate the character and scope of this series, which is destined to enjoy

a wide popularity.

If the principle which should guide the editor of the Tressure-Trove Suries has been followed, as I think it has, the result will be a gride of sudable little volumes, which one may take up at odd intervass with the certainty of shedge so up at odd intervass with the certainty of shedge so up at odd intervass with the extensive of shedge of the shedge of the

The ladies will find some pleas the literary columns of the Chies and many useful aints in the and many useful laints in its fashion department.
The work is neatly published, and, being a home institution, should receive the generous support of the women of chicago.

We have received from E. Buehler, Chicago.

We have received from E. Buehler, Chicago, the first number of Hallberger's Hinstrated Mingatine, published at Stuttgard and Leipzig, Germany, and conducted by Ferdinand Recligrath. It is printed in English, and its contents are from the pens of English anthors. The typegraphy and flustration both are excellent.

Republic for July (Republic Publishing Company, Washington).

Illinois Schoolsnaster for July (Cook & Hewett, Normal, 11).

Current numbers of Littell's Living Age (Littell & Gay, Boiton), and Appliton's Journal (D. Appleton & Co., New York).

American Naturalist for July (Peabody Academy of Science, Saleim, Mass.).

Western for July (Western Publishing Association, St. Louis).

G. HOPPIER, ESQ.

Tis of G. Hoppier, Esq., that I my tale unfold, For to thus all old Pharach's plagues a carific road

For to him all old Pharaon spage.

In unmitigated exerce of illimitable check,

He was equal to at Alderman, or City Raffway meek. A weakness had this Hoppier,—he was ever on the "chaw;"
Like a corporation layyer in his version of the law,
His rule; Take all that is the public's; crib all the
rest you can;
And longs at "rights of property," or "any other
man."

greedy maw. For he worked his double-jointed, India-rubber flexile On many other things beside; he rather liked his

On many other things beside: he rather liked his "greens,"
And "raised the vind." mong farmier-men by eating up their beans.

Enormous was his appetite whatever sphere he graced and many were tie vagaries in his epicurean table:
Why, for his breakfast he'd seveur an eighty-acre patch.

Pick his testh with a mile of fence-rails, and then eat up the batch. He'd dine on a country-turnpike chignon-try.

And for dessert take a Grangier, pickled, or served up in pic.

A wagou-load of doop-poles for his tea he'd slyly crop, and, to guard gainst indigestion, then ear out a doc-

Tween his meals he would indulge in bottle-glass or bedick-cha. A new inflated builte, or a patent sawdust-call, A Hard-blod Bujist sermon, a Deacon's Sunday-

Now things had o mello a pretty pass, as you could well have seen in white the green gortously fat, the Grangiers' office grew issue.

Unlike the "White Sox" muchly, all things he took "on the fly And no "must" poke from his motto; "Eyer chew, but never die."

Great was the Granglers' anger, and loud their discontent:
To annihilate G. Hoppier many ways they did invent;
They shoked him, and thus choked him, stuffed him
in the chimney-flue;
Then this devil tole their dinner, to give the devil his
due!

They cursed him while they nursed him,—" put him in his little bed,"
With a thousaid feet of earth, or more, above his wicked west.
Returning from the funeral, that old " vag " did they

They provoked h in and they scaked him; they soused him is here some;
That night those Grangiers lost their crops, and why was plain a sin.
That Hoppier put a match to his tail, and a million reiends did lead,
And, by the light of that kerosean, upon those crops did feed.

They mixed among his provender a poisoned drop erwo:

He winked his eye quite knowingly, and said, "Oh, not for Joe!"
They erushed him twixt great rollers, to grind him, would applear; chilly toes.

Then hopped away derisively, his fingers on his nose! They stewed him and they chewed him; for, said they with much vim, He has devotired our sustenance, and now we will eat

But the seconachi that thus took him in could not his feel absorb;
He raised a mass in their disphragms much worse than choles-more?
They next invested him to church, where they fidd solemn pray.
That he might there be led to see the errors of his way.
But, wais they juxyed, he ate the breed and drank the sacred with.
And then upon the Holy Book did sumptuously dine! But greater work were yet in store, as ft doth now ap-

But greater were yet in store, so it does now apfer parties?

They bored him with the leader of a St. Louis newpassior:
O day of modern miracies! can it ever be believed?—
That Grasshoppin digested it,—digested it quel tred!
To smother him in essence strong, his nostrib bid greet
With perfumes if our Bridgeport, and of boarding—
table meat
An unditured que messence of stenches without leaven:
He gasped, but still preferred is to going them to
Heaven. Learned Colvin did orate to him full thirty hours

more; Joe Forrest poet sed to him of the "Elysian shore"; While Williams irm enjoined him, by the terrors of the law, er, never more indulge in a healthy Now, any single one of these would kill a cast-from But, though his pulse best alow and weak, to die was not his plat; then this, and worse than all his crimes, They wraped him in a copy of the Chicago Daily Times!

This made sulpaurious vapors, now, from out his nostrils pay;
And then the Beccher seandal before him they did by:
Those Grangier men did dance a jig, and did persistent as;
Than that Hoppier, in one short hour, no deader Hoppier could be.

Now I am sure you will agree the Times and th Now I am sure you will agree the Times and the Beecher stew Do quite out-devil the devil himself, to give the davil his due;
And the version of any imprepadited man over such # corpes would be;
"From a visition of Satan he died, as any mortal might se."

Next morn the came to bury him; but he quietly said it nay!
What made the world so lean and sad had made him fat and siy.

And, with the 'times and the Beecher case uning in his stormach, 'on see, He was the livest, kickingst Hoppier that ever Hoppier could be!

Rut now outspake one farmier-man, a timid soul he'd been :
Oh! there is still one hope for us, the uttro-giverins!
A little of that famous stull we'll stingle with his

A little of that famous after we'd sanages with his fact, and send the Hoppier out of the world with all agreeable specific specific state.

Now a vicin to false pretentes was that poor animale: the popped down on that mixture with a sweet angeloosmale.

He tanted his lead against if, its solidity to learn,—
If expleded, and that gay Hoppier, was a busted-up conducted.

And of him—I must tell you, and then my tale is done—
Two hundred thousand fragments are now saffing round the sun.

CHERRY JAMES.

FAMILIAR TALK

charity, commending itself as it does to every motherly heart, and appealing to its strongest instincts for generous support, has extended with great rapidity throughout Paris, and with the happy effect of

trict inhabited by the working population is sit-uated one of these institutions, bearing the name of *Oreche*, which signifies literally "manger," and refers to the humble cradle that received the Savior in His lowly birthplace in the
ceived the Savior in His lowly birthplace in the
ceived the Savior in His lowly birthplace in the
ceiver of Jerusalem. On the walls of the Creche
is inscribed this passage of Scripture: "They
wrapped Him in swaddling clothes and laid Him
in a manger"; and here in a large ball, lighted
with many windows and entivened with the
songs of numerous caged birds, are ranged rown
of little cradles hing with curtains white as
snow. The doors are open at 6 crlock in the
morning, and the mothers as they proceed to
their work bring in their little ones which, with
a parting kiss and carsas, they deposit in the
arms of their waiting nurses. Immediately on
each baby's arrival it is rid of its poor scanty
garments, treated to a thorough bath, and
dressed in clean, comfortable clothes furnished
by the institution. It is then placed in a cradle
to rest and sleep, or it is left on the floor to roll
and dreep about on the self matting. ger," and refers to the humble cradle that re-

by the institution. It is then piaced in a cradic to rest and sleep, or it is left on the floor to roll and dreep about on the soil matting.

At noon, the mothers, in their hour of respite from labor, return to the Crecke to these themselves and their little ones by the performance of the tender offices of maternity. As their footsleps are beard entering the halt the babies lift their heads from the cradles with smiles and cries of welcome, and with arms extended to meet the warm, loying clasp be a molher's borom. Is it possible for charity to conceive or create a scene of purer hims?

Among the prosperous families of Paris it is felt to be a religious duty to assist in supporting the Crecke, and an annual gift to the institution is never forgotten. Children are encouraged to contribute to it, and to present a part of their posses money toward the endowment of a cradle, while little girls are stimulated to ply their needles in the construction of a wardnobe for some one of the destinale babies. Mothers who mourn over the empty cradle or cot in their own households find some solace for their girle by furnishing a cradle for a child of the poor, while mothers who are happy in the sight of their roay offspring give from the overflowing of a grateful literate to this work of love and charity. Hach cradle is designated by a humber, and bears the name of the one who has endowed and annually provides for it. Generally this name is that of some beloved child, who, living or dead, has inspired its mother t, the genise dead of charity. As a reward of well-doing, children are taken to visit the Orecke that they may learn lessons of sympathy and benevolence from a most impressive and affecting inflave, they kern the beauty and the spring given runte in supporting the Crecke are given ratuitously, execut in the

case of the nurses. These are paid for them that employment in the care of thirty babiss. The mothers each pay 2 sous a day for the privilege of having their infants guarded and chorished during their working-hours. By this small levy they contribute something toward the support of the Oreche, and retain a wholesome feeling of responsibility for the nurther of their offspring. When the labors of the day are over, the mothers take their babies from the Oreche to spend the night at home. Yet if the infants are it, and likely to disturb the mothers rest with their freethless, they are retained at the asylum, and the poor working women are thus enabled to secure the sleep that is so much needed to sustain them in their life of toil.

Everyday the Crecke is visited by a physician, who bustows medical advice without remuneration. The ladies who have the institution in charge also visit it dails to inspect the condition of the children, to note if they are properly cared for, if the nurses are regular in their life of toil.

Everyday the Crecke is visited by a physician. Who bustows medical advice without remuneration. The ladies who have the institution of the children, to note if they are properly cared for, if the nurses are regular in their grant in the properly cared for, if the nurses are regular in their grant in the properly cared for, if the nurses are regular in their grant in the properly cared for, if the nurses are regular in their grant in the properly cared for, if the nurses are regular in their grant in the properly cared for, if the nurses are regular in their grant in the properly cared for, if the nurses are regular in their grant in the properly cared for, if the nurses are regular in their grant in the properly cared for, if the nurses are regular in their grant in the properly cared for, if the nurses are regular in their grant in the properly cared for, if the nurses are regular in their grant in the properly cared for, if the nurses are regular in their grant in the properly cared for, if the

children of her poor does not cease with their departure from the Orocke. When they have learned to walk and have been weared from the mother's breast, they pass from the shelter of the Crecke to that of an asile, where their health and comfort are amply protected, and their dawning intelligence is wisely developed. As they reach a proper age for study, they are placed in the public schools and from these they are placed in the public schools and from these they are taken in due course of time by a benevolent, institution and apprenticed to a trade. When in old age they by some unstortains become help-less again, they may once more seek the help of charity and enter one of the storage provided for the aged and indigent. Thus from high the poor children of Paris are kept out of the stream, and by the generosity of the rish are tenderly nourished, are given a runimentary education, and are fitted to earn an houses hiving. But in the entire series of charifies from which they benealt their parents, ascept in estream chare, are obliged to pay a fride towards their support while they always resinanches in health to spend she night at home. By this wise management family ties are never studered, and the love of domesticity and of kindred continues to exercise he beneficial influence on the heart.

Hospitals for the size are always free in Paris, and so are the two innocense retreats, Bicetra and La Salpatrisco, in each of which 5,000 of the most indigent and degraded more find a shelter. The pauper and the poor-house are almost unknown in france, as, by puryste and public contributions, a system of benevolence is sustained which provides for the sustain and management in Pairis is taxed to said in this great work, while among she protepedents it is exteemed a sacred duty to give freely and regularly in support of all changes.

THE HOWLING DERVISHES.

On the beights of Soutari, one of the suburbs of Constantinople, there stands a convent, or Tekke, of the Howling Dervishes. In the centre of the Tekke the chief ornamen

shaped like a tomb, recalling to mind the coffins covered with cashmere, that are visible through the gratiogs of the funeral chapels of the Sultans. The hall in which the Devrishes perform their ecstatic dances, and to which strangers are freely admitted to summes their strangereligious ceremonies, is a simple parallelogram, dovoid of architectural embellishment. Upon the bare walls are suspended a number of lange tambourines, with tablets bearing inscriptions from the Koran, while above the carpet whethere the Iman, or chief of the Devisibes, sits withhis acolytes. or chief of the Dervishes, sits with his acolytes is exhibited a horrid array of darks, spikes, pin cers, and other barbarous instruments of tor-ture. With these the Dervishes wound and tor-ment themselves when they have attained the climax of their religious delirium.

At the beginning of the poculiar devotional

At the beginning of the peculiar devotional exercises of the Dervishes, the Iman appears first upon the scene and gravely takes his seat on the carpet, while his attendavis station themselves behind him. The Dervishes then file into the room and range themselves in front of the Iman, where for a time they occupy themselves with preliminary prayers, and chants of a serious acid elevated character. They also repeat in unisea a sort of sitary, intoned by one of their pumber in a stantorian voice, the remainder heating time to the measure with a movement of the head backward and forward. Gradually the chant increases in volume, the occuliations of the head quicken accordingly, and the faces of the fanation grow livid, and their bosons heave with swelling arctitament. The leader of the chant redoubles his energy, and the Dervishes, as que by one they are wrought up to the requisite degree of ferron, and the brade of the chant redoubles his energy, and the Dervishes, as que by one they are wrought up to the requisite degree of ferron, are wrought up to the requisite degree of ferron cheft tranks. Fresently all are standing, and the herce tunuit of song and dance breaks forth without resirating.

From M. Gautier, the brilliant French writer, the seasure and second to the seasure understood a Vasser College.

ho visited the Takke in 1853, we be

their these, these counterms are distorted a lividity through profuse perspiration. The w falls cack at once, before some invisible gost, be-before a tempest, and then rises again as sudde always at each forward plunge the terrible hone? burgis forth with increasing fury. He of much disparable to the counterm of the counterm of the of much disparable to the counterm of the counterms of the cou

young man whose chests the man us with the skewer. He had windrawn the of forture, and seemed none the worse for tion; a small spot of purple on either che sole remaining indication of the passage of

SONGS OF TENNYSON.

Robin came behind me,

Kisa'd me well I vow;

Cuff him could I? with my hands

Militing the cow?

Swallows dy again,

Cachecos ex-min

and Boko, a Governor of the Central Province of fijl, one of the most intelligent chiefs, and highly respected by all classes of persons died a few days ago, and Ritova the troublesome old chief of Macuata, also died on Saunday evening hast, at Nasova. Figut or ten deaths have occurred almost every day for the last fortnight or three weeks. The disease has made its appearance in several of the families of the white mations, especially the chiefen, although sogie adults have been also visited by it; but as mone of the whiteshave fleed the matives are greatly perplayed. They say it is his sackness which has come from Sydney, and why do not the whiteshe as ether to sake they have come to the conclusion that, to use their own expression. 'God is angry with them for giving away their fanu, and so He has sent the suckness and death to punish them.' They say further that the write men brought the sickness to Fiji that the natives may all be killed and the white men getall the land. Under this impression, whenever they have continued against expecting themselves to the cold, the moment their attendant leaves them they rush out of their houses, jump into the first waterhole they can find, and drink cold water to any extent; the consequence is that they are almost invariably attacked with dysentery, which very speedily carries them off."

The Melbourne Argus of the 19th of April says: 'According to the latest reports from Fiji, by way of New Zealand, the episania continues with fearful mortality among the natives. They are paralyzed, and forluse to saist each other. All the best chiefs are dead. Three hundred natives have died in the Island of Ovahra hone, and in the other lalands a greater dumber have succumbed. The disease, which is always followed by dyseatery, has assumed a form of plague. Saveral of the native towns are depopulated. At one town the bodies has few inclusion issued by the Government for the suppression of the malady. Trade is at a sing detil."

THE CHICAGO THIS TREE SATEROUS MAY A 1875 STWEET GOADING

The Savings Banks Reports-What They Amount To.

Produce Markets Irregular --- Wheat Weak, torn and Lard Easier.

Lake Freights Stronger --- A Fair Shipping Movement Yesterday.

Latest Foreign and Domestic Market Re ports-Marine News.

FINANCIAL.

The counter business of the banks was heavier, in onsequence of the larger settlements on the Board of rade. The transfers of property from one to another accused a corresponding shifting of the obligations of the Board of Trade men from one bank to anher. The amount of the settlements was hardle as one of the Board of Trade men from one bank to anher. The amount of the settlements was hardly as rgs as usual, and the general situation was not fected by the operations on 'Change. There has en a good deal of speculative activity in that quarter the last few days, but it has produced no change in e loan market. On every hand it is conceded that uch activity at this season would be unexpected, but, the the dullness of affairs is indisputable, one who take a depressed view of the mediate future are the exceptions. The incipal institutions report that from manufacturers of merchants there is, for the season, a fair numor of applications for funds. Summer packing is ing done to a considerable extent, and this keeps a go amount of money in use.

It is a summer to describe the catent, and this keeps a go amount of money in use, it is a summer of a summer of applications for funds. Summer packing is night and of money in use.

It is a summer to describe a summer of a summer of a summer of money in use, it is not of money in use.

It is not summer to describe a summer packing is night and of collaterals or indorsements, better ms are accorded.

ms are accorded. On the street, there is not much good paper offered.

Dates are 6@18 per cent.

New York exchange was weak at par to 250 presbetween banks for \$1,000.

The clearings were \$7,500,000.

DIVIDENDS AND EARNINGS.

The Commercial National Bank has declared a divided of 6 per cent, payable July 6, he Union Stock-Yards National Bank has declared widend of 5 per cent, payable July 2, and has

ied \$25,000 to surplus. The Union Trust Company has added \$10,000 to its

THE CHICAGO SAVINGS BANKS STATEMENTS. THE CHICAGO SAVINGS BANKS STATEMENTS.
ome of the Chicago savings banks publish quarterly
ertisements of their condition; about as many
er make public any of the details of their business;
or three of the advertisements that are published
certified by affidavit; the rest are devoid of any
h guaranty; none of the statements are subject to
official supervision, and receive no official sanci; all of them are voluntary, and are advertiseta, pure and simple, entitled to the credence of
h, and no more. Under these circumstances, it is
surprising that the statistife of savings banks in
oity and chate have a decreasing value. In States
re the savings banks are under official supervision,
where, as in New York, the figures with regard to
reposits, loans, and operations generally, are com-

bank numan nature is as good as the average, perhaps better, but experience has uniformly shown tast the best of avings-bank managers attend more faithfully to the interests of depositors if the latter are guarded by the vigilance and power of the State. Under the New York or Massachusetts system, a savings-bank manager is compelled to publish accurate returns of his business, for he knows that a State Commissioner will go over his books, and if there is error or misetatement will detect it. Under the Illinois system, bank statements have no such revision. They take such shape and form as the interests and conscience of the managers permit. If all the incomce of the managers permit. If all the incom-d worthless savings-bankers have disappeared collapse of the banks in which \$500,000 of dehave disappeared since the fire, then the adverents just published are all correct and trusty, and all the savings banks of this city may be
seed to be sound and honest.

losses which the industrious people of
p have suffered by the savings banks,
se scandalous and underbanded.

o have suffered by the savings banks, the scandalous and underhanded opposition inglieid last winter to the enactment of over savings-bank law, have excited a proceeding among the people of this city. It would sen wiser for the savings banks to have thrown Suspens in favor of reform. In New York, the have been wiser for the savings banks to have thrown their influence in favor of reform. In New York, the savings banks co-operated in the heartlest manner with the Legislature of last winter in its efforts to draft an improved law. In Illinois we had the speciacle of a very opposite character. The President of one of the largest savings banks of the city, elected State Senator, went to Springfield, solicited the Chairmanship of the Senate Banking Committee, and thwarted every statempt to pass a law for the quarterly examination of savings banks. Aided by his brother, who was the Speaker of the House, he succeeded, although the Constitution of 1870 requires the Legislature to pass such a law. But for these tactics, we should by this time have had a system of quarterly official statements from the savings banks that would have commanded a popular confidence that mere advertisements will never have.

CANADIAN IMMORATION.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture reports that during 1874 the arrival of immigrants in the Dominion were 71,000 in round numbers, of which \$5,000 remained, the other 49,000, including traveless to and from the States, being emigratis en route on through tickets to the Western States. The arrivals of immigrants leaving the United States to settle in Canada are given as \$,971 in 1873, and 14,110 in 1874. The total expenditure by the Dominion Government upon immigration was in 1873, \$331,515.86, and in 1874, \$519,-285.74. In the same report the falling off in emigration from the United Kingdom is thus exhibited, the fagures being from official returns:

1873, 1874.

To the United States. 223,9073, 149,161
To North American Colonies. 37,208 25,450
To Australian Colonies. 26,428 55,958
To all other places. 13,903 13,445

Total from the United Kingdom, 310,612 241,014

Total from the United Kingdom .. 310,612 241,014

Total from the United Kingdom...310,612 241,014
CALIFORNIA GOLD PRODUCT.

The San Francisco Alis of the 2d inst. says:
San Francisco has now exported since Jan. I, in merchandise and builtion, \$11,000,000 more than in the same time list year. Of course San Francisco did not owe any such money. She has not purchased more goods, and has had no legitimate obligations to meet. Nevertacless, her means have been drained off with a persistency which leads to the inference that interests which concentrate in Wall street are paramount, among those who command capital, to those which concentrate in California street. The Mint in this city has coined since January \$10,000,000 of California gold, and influential parties have shipped to New York \$14,000,4872, or \$11,000,000 more than is apparently due in the regular and legitimate course of trade, consequently the operations of business here are cramped to meet the exigencies of New York values, and properties here languish for the want of money, which takes the direction of Eastern borrowers.

here languish for the want of money, which takes the direction of Eastern borrowers.

The Richmond Whig says: We have felt the hard times severally in this city, but it is pleasant to believe that the worst is over. The real estate market is much better with us than it would seem to be in New York, if we may compare small things with great. There is increasing activity in many branches of business, and we all feel that we have a future to look to with encouragement, provided a wise financial policy shall be adopted.

ouragement, provided a wise financial policy shall be udopted.

HEAUTHY PAILURES.

The London Times of the 18th uit, in referring to the failures in the East India trade, makes the following judicious remarks:

The suspensions referred to below are, with one or two exceptions, stoppages which are a direct gain to the commercial community. While there are houses in a trade that will go on accepting for another firm for a mere commission without receiving any value for their signature, and by so doing are not only filling the baults and discount houses with worthless gaper, and defrauding the shareholders, but are making it quite impossible for honest, well-conducted merchants to carry on any profitable business at all, it a patent that all-engaged in that trade must be ruined opether unless these houses are brought down. We save it on very good authority that it has not been possible during the last three years to make a profit at all in the East India trade; every transaction has left closs, until some merchants have given it up altogether. Yet, in spite of this, we find our experts have seen increasing, and many short-sighted critics have seen increasing over the circumstance as the set possible evidence of the wonderful elasticity of our trade, and of how much money our berchaints and manufacturers have been making. What is the truth of it? When once a large firm is in lancial difficulties is in next to impossible for it to The London Times of the 18th ult., in referring to the failures in the East India trade, makes the following judicious remarks:

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CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

MIAT SALK

Asked. 175

Receipts
Flour, bris.
Wheat, bu
Corn, bu
Corn, bu
Osts, bu
Bre, bu
Bre, bu
Barley, bu
Cured meats, lbs
Beef, bris
Lard, lbs
Live hows, No.
Cattle, No.
ShipmentaFlour, bris.
Wheat, bu
Corn, bu

The following

35,743 825,894 256,928 141,242 400 8,504 4,696,926

all open to-day as usual, and close on Monday.

The creditors of "Jack" Sturgis held a hurried
meeting yesterday to consider the advisability of presing the suit against the bondemen of the late Cook

The leading produce markets were irregular yester-

80

United States new 5s of '81...... United States currency 6s..... Gold was 116%@117%. FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was 487%@490%; cable transfer London, 491; Paris, 510%. Other rates of foreign of

NEW YORK, July 2,-Money easy at 2@3. Sterling quiet at 486%@487 for sixty days, and 489% @400 for sight, @400 for sight.
Customs receipts, \$355,000.
Dry goods imports for the week, \$1,055,847.
Gold opened at 117 and closed at 1171/s. Carrying rates, 1(3). Loans were also made flat.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$377,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$377,000. Clearings, \$30,000,000. Governments and railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet, except Tennessees, which were lower. The Wall street markets were generally quiet to-day, as usual just preceding the national holiday. The attendance in financial circles was rather slim. Stocks opened in the main strong and higher. At the opening Lake Shore was depressed from 59 to 57%, but quickly recovered to 58%. Pacufe Mail advanced from 40% to 40%; Western Union from 79 to 80, Northwestern from 38% to 18%. A the final close stocks were a little off from the highest point, and Erie from 14% to 14%. At the final close stocks were a little off from the highest point, and closed steady at the decline. Lake Shore was firm, and sold at 58% (\$68%). One of the leading Vanderbült brokers was a heavy buyer of this stock to-day. The more conducts feeling in regard to Lake Shore in the late dealings arose out of the growing impression that the road has seen the worst, and that a large short interest exists in the stock. Erie was firm,

Shore in the late dealings arose out of the growing impression that the road has seen the worst, and that is large short interest exists in the stock. Erie was firm, and advanced to 15½, closing at 13½, clo inchanged.

There were no new features in lumber. The yard in prices for woodenware, and there is not much dis-position to cut under present quotations, though the demand for anything in the list is not very active. Brooms and ropes remain as heretofore, Wool was steady, except, perhaps, fine grades, which meet with little inquiry, and are slowly accumulating. meet with little inquiry, and are slowly accumulating in dealers' hands. Comparatively little wool is being marketed, as growers and country dealers are dissatis-fied with the prices ruling, and manufacturers are buy-ing from hand to mouth such grades as they require to keep their mills in operation. Broom-corn was in Wabash pfd.... Wabash pfd. 10
Fort Wayne. 973/
Terre Haute. 5
Terre Haute fd. 18
Chicago & Alton 102/
Chicago & Alton 102/
Chicago & Alton 102/
Chicago & Alton pfd,107
Ohio & Mississippi 22/
Cleve, Cin. & Col. 49/
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 112/
Lake Shore. 58/
Indiana Central. 37/
Librois Central. 102/46 Michigan Central
P., Ft. W. & Chicago.
Northwestern
Northwestern pfd...
Rock Island

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday

morning, and for the corresponding date one year

1875. | 1874. | 1875. | 1874.

vance occurred early in the day. Poultry was easier, except chickens, and eggs sold slowly at recent prices. A. & P. A correspondent writes us in reference to the charges for handling grain in New York harbor, which he stig-REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, July 2:

North av, 48 4-10 ft w of Eligrove st, s f, 24\$
2-10x80 ft, dated June 30.

The premises No. 889 West Monroe at, dated July 1 ...

Winchester st, 85 ft n of VanBuren st, e f, 20x
96½ ft, dated June 28.

North Dearborn st, 150 ft s of Burton pl, e f, 50x149 ft, dated June 16.

Dayton st, 325 ft n of Sophia st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 8.

West Taylor st, 216 ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated April 6 ...

2,000 Milwaukee av, 125 ft s e of Division st, n e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 1.

Milwaukee av, 25 ft n w of Houston st, n e f, 25x100 ft, dated July 1.

Milwaukee av, 25 ft n w of Houston st, n e f, 25x100 ft, dated June 2.

Osley av, 114x ft s of West Huron st, e f, 30x
407 ft, with buildings, dated July 1.

Twenty-third st, 50 ft e of Portland av, n f, 50
x125 2-10 ft, dated Feb. 5.

Twenty-third st, 50 ft e of Portland av, n f, 50
x125 2-10 ft, dated July 1.

The premises Nos. 415 and 417 West Van Buren st, with other property, dated Oct, 2, 1873.

ft, dated July 2

West Monroe st, 75 ft e of Barry Point road, n f, 25x124 ft, with 25x124 ft on Wilcox st, in same block, dated June 28.

Scholto st, 123x ft s of Harrison st, e f, 24x104x ft, dated July 2

West Monroe st, 75 ft e of Barry Point road, n f, 25x124 ft, with 25x124 ft on Wilcox st, in same block, dated June 19.

Jakwon st, 22 ft e of Morgan st, s f, 28x05 6-10
ft, dated July 2

West Monroe st, 75 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 25x90 ft, dated July 2

Lake st, 80 ft w of LaSalle st, n f, 40x180 ft, dated July 2

Lake st, 80 ft w of LaSalle st, n f, 40x180 ft, dated July 2

Lake st, 80 ft w of LaSalle st, n f, 40x180 ft, dated July 2

Lake st, 80 ft w of LaSalle st, n f, 40x180 ft, dated July 2

Lake st, 80 ft w of LaSalle st, n f, 40x180 ft, dated July 2

Lake st, 80 ft w of LaSalle st, n f, 40x180 ft, dated July 19.

Lots 64, 65, and 56 (no block) in Sheffield's Addition, dated June 19.

Or COURT-HOUSE.

Michigan av, 2054 ft ft of Forty-second st, e f, 50x200 ft, dated Jul

A correspondent writes us in reference to the charges for handling grain in New York harbof, which he signatizes as outrageous. He says:

I have now before me a New York account, sales of three canal-boat loads of whext, 24,400 bu, and it yas to the New York Board of Weighters and Transferers 20 per bu, as follows:

Super bu, as follows:

Super bu, as follows:

Super bu, as follows:

Transferring, 3c, paid by boat.

Total.

Transferring, 3c, paid by ship.

Total.

T

Withdrawn from store on Thursday for city consumption: 2,666 bu wheat, 647 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store on Friday morning: 18 cars No. 1 spring, 90 cars No. 2 do. 14 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do (137 cars wheat); 76 cars and 10,000 bu high-mixed corn, 256 cars and 12,300 bu No. 2 do, 60 cars rejected do, 16 cars no grade do (408 cars corn); 7 cars white cata, 11 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected do, 16 cars oats); 1 car No. 3 harley. Total (565 cars), 244,000 bu. Inspected out: 91,062 bu wheat, 24,003 bu corn, 22,245 bu cats, 704 bu rye.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week of 5 days, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated: Tallow—Quoted at \$16@81/c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in better demand for shipment, with a more active local trade, and some holders were able to sell at a rise of 10@15c per brl, though wheat was weak. It will be remembered that four did not advance in company with wheat, owing to the fact of a very poor demand. Sales were reported of 100 bris winters at \$7.00; 2,485 bris spring extras, partly at \$4.57\(\text{M}\)\(\text{S}\)\(\text{M}\)\(\text{S

Bran—Was in fair demand and relatively scarce, hence stronger. Sales were reported of 50 tons at \$14.00 on track; and \$14.50 free on board.

Conn-Meal—Wa quote at \$3.5063.53% per bri for good, and \$34.0062.50 per ton for coarse.

WHEAT—Was active and wesk, declining 2%c per pn, or to 1%c below the closing prices of Thursday, Liverpool was reported stronger, with unsettled weather in England, and this news, coming in early, excited the smaller traders to take hold early, in the hope of being able to sell out at a profit when the more solid operators put in an appearance. Under their bidding the market advanced %c at the opening, But it was soon found that buying orders from the country were rather few, and that shippers were not loaded down with orders to purchase. Then the early buyers were sailous to sell, and were reinforced by others, who bought during the rise of Thursday, and considered it too risky to carry through the holidays on a falling market. This caused a drop, which influenced New York, and when that market was reported "weak," in consequence of our decline, the fact caused a further depression here, the market being almost panicky for a few minutes. There was a moderate demand for shipment early, but buyers held off towards noon, and some of them tried to sell out. Our stocks in store have decreased about 550,000 bu during the current week, leaving the stocks of all grades but a fittle over 2,100,000 bu. This, with a continued good demand from Europe, and greater strength there, induced several holders to keep the wheat over into next week, and made the offerings of cash lots light as compared with options for next month's delivery. Seller August opened at \$1.05%, sold at \$1.05%, delined to \$1.03%, delined to \$1.03%, and closed at \$1.03%. Seller the year sold at \$1.00%(1.01. Seller the month or regular No. 2 apring sold at \$1.00%(1.01. Seller the month or regular No. 2 apring sold at \$1.00%(1.01. Seller the month or regular No. 2 apring sold at \$1.00%(1.01. Seller the month or regular No. 2 aprin ### July 1, ### 1875. 1874. 35,000 130,000 170,000 250,000 410,000 350,000 67,000 45,000 Wheat, qrs. 67,000 45,000
Corn, qrs. 67,000 45,000
The Board of Trade will not be in session to-day, nor on Monday next. The rooms will be closed from this to Tuesday morning. Monday will be observed in New York. The street markets here will probably be

day, but the balance of power was exerted in a downward direction, wheat taking the lead. The weather was cool, but clearer, giving promise of a change for the botter, and lake freights were stronger, both of which facts tended to weaken prices in grain. The better demand for wheat in Europe has given to vessel-owners a little more confidence, and they have succeeded in obtaining an advance of **(**@*\coperbu in fates, which tends to check shipments, though rates are still miserably low, very little more being charged for transporting a bushel of grain from Chicago to Buffalo than is exacted for weighing and transfer in New York harbor. The receipts of produce here are fair, and the shipments are good in wheat and meats, while most other articles drag, especially corn.

Dry goods were dull, orders being comparatively few, and generally restricted to supplying immediate trade requirements. Prices continue somewhat unsettled, but show no important variation from those ruling at the beginning of the week. The grocary market was without much animation. There were large sales of sugars, but in other departments of the market extreme quiet prevailed. Coffees were stronger, in response to the late advance at the East. Sugars, sirups, and molasses lacked strength, but were not appreciably lower. There was fair activity in the butter market at fully sustained prices. Cheese, on the other hand, was dull and tending lower, Prices of fish again showed weakness-Domestic dried fruits remain inactive, but are steadier than at the beginning of the week. There is a well sustained demand for foreign dried at firm rates, Coal, wood, bagging, and oils were dull and nominally unchanged.

There were no new features in lumber. The yard reported of 3,800 to No. 1 apring at \$1.05; 200,400 to No. 2 do 13,002; 200 to No. 2 do 13,02; 201.03; 2,640 to No. 3 do at 39,05; 200 to No. 2 do 13,02; 201.03; 2,640 to No. 2 do 13,02; 201.03; 2,640 to No. 2 do 13,02; 201.03; 2,640 to No. 2 do 13,02; 2,640 to No. 2 do 13,02; 2,640 to No. 2 do 13,02; 2,640 to No. 1, 196; 2,640 to No. 1, 196;

Hedihood of an advance. Sugars continue active, but are weak and unsettled. Other lines were as previously quoted: We repeat our Hst:

**Rick-Basscon, 6%@7%c: Carolma, 7%@8%c! Louisiana, 1%@8%c.

**Covernal Co. G. Java, 33@34c: Java, No. 2, 30% (33tc: hoins to fancy Rio, 23@23%c; good to prime do, 23@23%c; common to fair, 20%(21%c): good to prime do, 23@23%c; common to fair, 20%(21%c): ressting, 19%(20%c) colors and to fair, 20%(21%c): good to prime do, 23@23%c; common to fair, 20%(21%c): crushed and powdered, 11%c; grafulated, 11%c; A. standard, 10%(20%c): C No. 2, 20%(20%c): crushed and powdered, 11%c; grafulated, 11%c; A. standard, 10%(20%c): C No. 2, 20%(20%c): colors C. standard, 11%c; f. A. standard, 0.0%fs; common do, 7%(28)c; choice proving colors, 20%c; colors, 20%c; common molasses, 40%c4c; blackstrap, 34%d36c.

**Sricks-Alspice, 15%c164c; choices, 48%c5c; cassia, 30.83c; pepper, 21%c22%c; nutmers, \$1.236.1.30; Calcutta ginier, 15%c164c; White Rose, 6%c6%c; Savon Imperial, 6c Golden West, 44%d3c.

**HAY-Wa quiet and steady for the better grades of timothy, and easy for other qualities. Quotations: Prime timotiv, \$19.00@20.00; No. 1.do. \$18.00@13.00; No. 2, or slough, \$3.00@31.00; No. 1.do. \$18.00@45.00; prime upland prairie, \$16.00; No. 1.do. \$18.00@45.00; No. 2, or slough, \$3.

per cent off.—Were very dull. Country brewers are ordering a bail or so at a time as they run out of supplies, but saide from this there is nothing doing. Westerns are quoted at 20,235c. The crop in Wisconsin promises to be fair only. Many of the vines were winter-killed, and the new plants are not branching out well. The crop reports from England and the Continent continue favorable.

OILS—Carbon is still unsettled, and it is understood that round lets may be bought below our maide quotations. Lard oil is very dull, but the market is firm at full prices. Other descriptions are quiet and comparatively steady. Carbon (standard white), 115 deg., 126,126; c) of Illinois legal test, 50 deg, 13,613%c; do head-light, 175 deg., 16%,617c; extra winter lard oil, \$1,07(al.10; No.1, 956,937c; No.2, 80,635c; linseed, raw, 62c; do boiled, 67c; whale, 78,880c; sperm, \$2,356,2.40; neatafoot oil, strictly pure, \$1.156,1.2; do, extra, \$1.00; do No. 1, 96c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago ell, 60c,75c; turpentine, 30c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14c; naphtha, common, 12,612/9c;
POTATOIS—New potatoes are selling at \$3,50,64.00 when rips and large, and at \$2,30,63.00 when amail and pretty [reen. Oil potatoes are seldom called for, and only chiice varieties are salable, oil peachblows being 70,685c.

1, \$3.00; No. 2 do, \$7.00; No. 3 do, \$5.00; tubs, three in nest, \$1.5; keelers, five in nest, \$1.7; half-bushel measures, plain, \$2.75; do iron-bound, \$4.00; Brooms, No. 1, \$3.75;44.00 per doz; do No. 2, \$3.00;3.50; do extra carpes, \$4.50;65.00; manilla rope, 14,46154c; sisal rope, 11,46154c; RAILBOAD FREIGHTS—Were quiet and unchanged:

Cured meads
to bulk. . . .
Grain to bulk
Flour, per brl.
Fourth class,
per 100 lbs . .

LUMBER. The cargo market was moderately active and weak for everything except good Manistee piece stuff. The trading was chiefly in the morning, when the fleet was considerably reduced, but later several fresh cargoes arrived and the run at the docks was again filled with vessels, nearly all of which were left over. The offerings consisted largely of inch-lumber, with a few mixed cargoes, and some shingles. The country dealers took a few leads, but the trading was chiefly with the local buyeri, who were pursuing their old policy of buying only to meet immediate wants, and trying hard to get conce storis. Manistee piece stuff was steady at \$8.00, and hi tile was offered. As stated when the season opence, the supply of Manistee is limited this year; The cargo market was moderately active and weak

Hons, 12,012 12,235 18,151 15,381 10,200

Total 15,689 67,979
Same time last week 17,427 59,405
Week before last 22,489 85,000
Shipments 4,005
Monday 817
Tuesday 2,045 5,618
Wednesda 1,992 6,022
Thursday 2,009 8,703 3,272 4,067 2,343

for good cattle.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Boorss—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,600 hs.

Choice Boorss—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,430 hs.

Good Boarss—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,330 hs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh, weighing 1,160 to 1,230 hs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 hs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,600 hs. 5,50@6,00 5.00@5.40 3,00@3,75

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 70 to 1,630 lbs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifer stags, bulls, and scalawar steers.

Texas Cattle—Through droves.

OATTLE SALES.

Number and description.

At 67 extra steers.

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 2.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending July 1. 6,598 head, against 8,755 the week before; of the week's entruels, 224 cars were through shock, and 170 cars for sale here; the supply was in excess of the demand, and solling lower than at the same time last week, with a good many left in the pens, which will have to be shipped on or sent out to grass and held over for next week's 'market, Prices are as follows: Extra, 1,800 to 1,509 lbs, \$5,006,100; prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, \$6,006,200; prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, \$6,006,25; good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, \$5,506,575; fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, \$4,506,500; common, 900 to 1,000 lbs, \$4,004,425; bulls, stags, and cows, \$2,506,500; Pexas, \$3,006,350; stockers, no demand; \$3,006,350; asies for the week, 2,003 head, against 26,510 the week before; supply equal to the demand; selling allow at the following prices: Philadelphia, \$1,500 glob. Baltimore, \$7,207,30; Yorkers, \$1,166, 7,25; roughs and common, \$3,006,350; and \$1,500 glob. Baltimore, \$7,207,30; Yorkers, \$1,166, 7,25; roughs and common, \$3,006,350.

Serker-Receipts for the week, 13,400 head, against 24,100 the week before. Even with the light supply, aheep have been the lowest and dullest for years. This week few sold, and the most were shipped on East in first hands, and some back again West; extra, 95 to 100 lbs, \$1,366,35; cod, 35 to 90 lbs, \$4,00(44,20; fair, 75 to 80 lbs, \$2,268,50; common, 70 to 75 lbs, \$2,200,300; lambs, \$4,306,500.

ALBANT,
Special Dismatch to The Chicago Pribma.
ALBANT, N. Y., July 2.— Beyers—Receipts 496 cars,
124 short of last week. In values there is no change,
but in business there is a marked failing off from last
week. The attendance of buyers from the East has
been comparatively small, and since the opening on

but in business the re is a marked failing off from lasi week. The attendance of buyers from the East has been comparatively small, and since the opening on Thursday only a slow, dragging trade has been realized. Best natives sold at 7%c, and down to de for good butchering stock; Texas, 3:4%c, and down to de for good butchering stock; Texas, 3:4%c, and flow to de for good butchering stock; Texas, 3:4%c, and flow to de for good butchering stock; Texas, 3:4%c, and flow to de for good detections flowers.

SHEEP AND LASES—Good demand for lambs, but for sheep there is less inquiry. Receipts, 56 cars. 7 more than last week. Soles of sheep, common to good, 4@5c, and lambs at 6%d8%c; extra, 3%c; last week. Brices.

HOSE—Nothing doing.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Beeves—Receipts 1,000, making 4,850 for the four days, against the same number last week. Good cattle firm and unchanged; poor Texas lower; poor to prime native oxen and steers, 61%d83%c; counton Texas and Cherokee, 61%d7%c.

SHEEP AND LAMMS—Arrivals 3,750, making 9,700 in the four days, against 13,490 at the same time last week. Sheep steady at \$4,20%d5.75. Lambs firmer at \$5,50%10,00, with a few sales at \$10,50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 007; total for the week, 8,63%. No market to-day.

SHEEP AND LAMMS—Receipts, 400; total for the week, 8,00. No market to-day.

HOGE—Receipts, 1,600; total for the week, 10,800; market dull and slow; Yorsers in light demand; \$7,15 de7.25; heavy hogs very slow; \$7,25 for best 300; all that offered were disposed of.

ST LOUIS, July 2.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; firm; shippers, \$6,35%6.5 bacon, \$6,50%6.75; butchers, \$8,80%7.70.

CATTLE—Receipts 505; firm; a shade higher; good Texas steers, 3%c; fair, 83,25%3.40; medium, \$2,85%3.00; common, \$2,20%2.30.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Hogs—Feir and firm; common, \$5,50%6.05; fair to medium, \$4,78%3.70.90; good to extra, \$7,10%7.30. Receipts, 945. Shipments, 405.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 2-12 m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 22s; No.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Liverpool, July 2—12 m.—Flours—No. 1, 228; No. 2, 218.

Grain—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 8s 9d; No. 2, 4s 1d; white, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn—No. 1, 31s 9d; No. 2, 31s 2d.

Provisions—Pork, 73s. Lard, 59s.

Liverpool, July 2—2 p. m.—Grain—Firmer; wheat spring, No. 1, 8s 11d; No. 2, 8s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s 4d. Corn—No. 1, 32s; No. 2, 31s 9d.

Liverpool, July 2—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs—Generally unsettled.

Weather—Unchanged.

Liverpool, July 2—1atest.—Flour—Extra State and Western, 22s.

Grain—Wheat—Receipts for the past three days, 53,000 grs, including 46,000 grs American; No. 2 to No. 1 spring, 8s 5d@3s 11d. Corn—Clean mized, 31s.

Provisions—Pork—Western, 72s 6d; Eastern, 82s 6d. Beef—American, 59s.

Cheefs—American, 59s.

Cheefs—American, 50s.

Tallow—American, 50s.

Tallow—American, 61s.

Perfoleus—Refined, 9d; spirits, 74,0.

Londos, July 2,—Weather—Unsettled.

The Bark of England on balance to-day, 25s, 900.

Monky—Bate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 3%, or % below the Bank of England.

Consols—Modey, 94 5-16; account, 94 7-16.

United States Bonds—15s. 106%; 167s. 106%; 10-40s. 104%; new bs, 103%.

American Railboad Shouring—New York Central, et. div., 99; Erie, 12%; preferred, 21.

Tallow—44s 6d.

Refined Petroleum—7/4/684.

TALLOW-448 6d.
REFINED PETROLEUM-7)/G8d.
SPERR OU-886/99s.
COMMON RESIN-5-25/4d.
PARIS, July 2.—RENTES-645 7Mc.
FRANKFORF, July 2.—UNITED STATES BONDS-W2s.

ANTWERD, July 2.—PETROLEUM-25. PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Wool sleady; moderate demand; supply increasing; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 49,650c; X, 49,650c; medium, 416,650c; coarse, 45,645c; New York, Michigan, Indians, and Western fine, 40,648c; medium, 45 42%0; Ano

denims advanced le. Uti ca Nor spareii bleached shirt-ings were reduced to 15½a. Es muchy jeans were in good demand, and fancy ca usims res and worsted cost-ings were in fair request.

THE PRODUCE M. ARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chi cago Iribana.

New York, July 2.—Garis.—W heat market opened It better, and, afterward, bec am a dull, with the advance test; sales, 120,000 br 1 et \$1.17 for No. 2 Chicago and No. 2 Northwestern; \$1.21 for No. 2 Miwan. kee; \$1.2461.25% for No. 1 spring; \$1.1561.24 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring; \$1.1561.24 for winter red Western; \$1.3661. 35 for amber do; and \$1.3361.40 for white Western; also 50,000 br No. 1 Milwankse now on the canal to a arrive at \$1.24. By quiet at 90c for Canada in bon d. and \$1.0321.05 for State. Corn a shade firmer; takes, 42,000 br at 783. 80c for steam Western mixed; \$1.650% for axil do, and 75. 876c for heated do. Oats firmer, with sales of \$40,000 br at \$23. 64% of or mixed Western; 64.668c for white Western; 64% of or mixed State, and 68c for white Western; 64% of or mixed State, and 68c for white do; middles quiet at 10% for city long clear. Lard heavy; also 200 tos at 13% for prime steam, and 14% of for kettle rendered.

WHISKY-Market firmer; sales 200 bris at \$1.71 WHISE — market stand t with moderate demand; fair to good refining is que ted at 7 NGB/s; prime at 84c, and Nos. 10 to 12 H twans at 88%. Coffee-Market quiet and firm; Rio 154/610c, god; Maracaibo, 21/6/23/c.

prime at \$4c, and Nos. 10 to 17 H. Wann at \$6.5%. Coffee-Market quiet and firm; Bio 16%(19c, 50d; Maracaibo, 21%(23%c).

New Yonx, July 2.—Plouva—Recei; ts. 16,000 hrb; steady; fair demand; super Western and State, \$1.50d. 4.50; common to good do, \$3.00(3.53; good to choice do, \$3.40(3.75; white wheat Western entre. \$3.50d. 6.50; extra Ohio, \$3.00(3.70); St. Lovin, \$3.50(3.70); Rye flour steady; \$4.30(3.00); St. Lovin, \$3.50(3.70); Rye flour steady; \$4.30(3.50).

Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 129,000 bu; irregular and unsettied; closed more steady; No. 2 Cheage and Northwestern, \$1.153.41.17; No. 2 Milwankes, \$1.50d. 1.21; No. 1 apring, \$1.154.1.24; winter red Western, \$1.35(3.14.6). Brye quiet; Canada in bond, \$90; \$1.21; No. 1 apring, \$1.15(3.1.34; winter red Western, \$1.35(3.14.6). Brye quiet; Canada in bond, \$90; \$1.45; \$1.55(3.1.40). Brye quiet; \$1.55(3.1.32); \$1.55(3.1.3

13%c.
Burrzn—Prime firm; others unchanged; Western, 13@24c.

Reserving to Western, 19% @ 20c. Crazse—Fine, 12% c. Whisky—Firmer; \$1.31.

Molasses—1,000 bris sold for New York on private terms; jobsing common, 406-50; fair, 506-50; prime to choice, 58:600;.

Flours—500 bris sold for Cubes \$3.206.50; choice arter, 50:24(67.00).

Grain—Corn firm; 88:6500. Oats quiet; 776-50;.

HAX—Firm; prime, \$35.00; choice, \$30.00.

Coffee—Firm; no stock in first hands; desired stock 8,000 bags; cargoes, fair, to prime, 174,6354/c in gold.

PROVISIONS—Fork quiet and firm; heavy mass held at \$21.756/22.00. Dry salt meats scarce and firm; shoulders would command 94.6. Bacom scarce and firm; 10%; 13%; 146. Lard in good supply and dull; choice, 14%; peg, 14%; (3150. Hams—Choice super-cured from 13%; c.

Conn-Meal—Dull; \$3.50.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—PETROLEUM—Firm; 19 PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—PETROLEUM—Firm; Parfor realnet; \$34,6 for crude.

SEEDS—Clover quiet; \$10,006,812.00; timothy, \$2.85

(3.10).

FLOUR—Dull and weak; extras, \$4.25,64.75; do Weconsin and Minnesota family, \$5.56,64.00; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do, \$5.50,64.75; do Weconsin and Minnesota family, \$5.50,64.00; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do, \$5.50,64.75; do Weconsin and Minnesota family, \$5.50,64.75; do Weconsin and Minnesota family, \$5.50,64.75; do Weconsin and Minnesota family, \$1.35,61.40; apring, nominal, Rye west; \$1.05,61.04. Con steady, yellow, \$0,681c; mixed Western, 78,620c. Oats firm; \$26,655; mixed Western family, \$1.90.

BUTTER—Quiet; New York and Bradford County, \$2.00.

BUTTER—Quiet; New York and Bradford County, \$2.00.

CHESSE—Firm; Western prime, \$9,6c.

Eags—Improving; Western fresh, 20c.

TOLEDO.

Eggs—improving; Western Irean, 20c.
TOLEDO, O., July 2.—Floux—Fair and firm.
GRAINS—Wheat [613/c higher, closing weak;
white Wabash, \$1,50; No. 3 do, \$1,24; No. 4
Michigan, \$1,25; No. 2 do, \$1,30 ; seria do,
amber Michigan, \$1,36; August, \$1,36; Sept.

1 do; No. 2 Williams red, \$1,26; August, \$1,36; Sept.

31.20; No. 2 Wabsah red, 31.26%; August and September, \$1,29%. Corn fair and firm; high-mixed can and July, 75c; August, 75c, 75c, 50c; low-mixed, 75%; 12%; o; no grade, 75%; damaged, 60s. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 55c August; old and new, 40c; September, 54%; .

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 2% for wheat; to Courge 5c. Fo.

RECKIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn.
30,000 bu; cots, 8,000 bu.

SHIFMENTS—Flour, 400 bris; wheat, 2,000 bu;
corn. 15,000 bu; cots, 9,000 bu.

Board adjourned till Tucaday.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—FLOUR — Quiet and unobanged.

Baltimore, July 2.—Flours — Quiet and mechanged.
Grain—Wheat steadier; Pennsylvania red, 27(2306; other grades unchanged. Corn, Western firmer; Western mixed, 31c, Oats, Western white, 60(26c; Mixed do, 62c. Bye dull and nominal.
HAT—Firm and unchanged.
Provisions—Quiet; fair order trade, Pork firm, 311,80.
Bulk-meats steady; shoulders, 90; clear rib, 1342-loose, Bacon—Steady; shoulders, 100; clear rib, 1342-loose, Bacon—Steady; shoulders, 100; clear rib, 1342-loose, Bacon—High grades firmer; with up ward tendency; aothing doing in low grades; Western extras, 30-(23c; firsts, 1862)0c.
PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.
COPPER—Strong; Rio cargoes, 104(21046; jobbing, 17(200c.
WHISKY—Quiet, \$1,19.
CINCINNATI.*

NIGERNATI. O., July 2.—FLOUR—Dull and nominal Grain—Wheat quiet and unchanged; red, \$1.199
1.22. Corn firmer; 60@68c. Cats quiet and unchanged; S3(8)7c. Rye quiet and unchanged; s3(8)7c. Rye quiet and unchanged; S3(8)7c. Rye quiet and unchanged; S4(8)7c. Rye quiet and unchanged; sand unchanged; since and unchanged; sand unchanged; since and since and unchanged; since and since and unchanged; since and since a

SHIPMINTS—Flour, 13,000 bris; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—FLOUS—Dull, but unchanged; only small order trade.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red winter, 31.51 cash; 31.3021.3024 August; No. 3 do, \$1.25; half soft No. 2 Chicago, 96%. Corn higher; 63%@966 cash; 80% of 191; 60% 60% of August; 700. September; No. 2, 55c cash.

WHINKY—Sheady at \$1.18.

PROVISIONS—Bacon strong; only jobbing trade.

Lard firm; summer, \$12.25.

BECHIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELATD. O., July 2.—Grans—Wheat firm in the control of the cont Ode.
PETROLEUM—Quiet; standard white, car lots, 9%;
Ohio State test, 10%; small lots 162c higher.
RECHIFTS—Wheat, 2,450 bu; corn, nome; cess, 1,350 bu.

RECEIVED Wheat, 2450 bu; corn, none; cais, 135 bu.

PITTEBURO, July 2.—Pit Inon-Quiet; No. 1 famodry, 57.00; gray forge, 535.00.

GRAIN-Wheat quiet prices unchanged. Own in light supply; car, 769.77c on track; shelled dull; No. 75c in elevator.

PEXTROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 51.27% at Parkar's; no fined, 117% 212c, Philadelphia delivery.

BUFFALO, July 2.—GRAIN-Wheat inactive; heldes firm; No. 2 Milwankse offered at 51.14 spit; Il.15 to arrive. Corn dull and firm; cales 20,600 bu No. 1 mixed Western at 72c, partly in car lots. One dull; No. 2 offered at 60c. Rye wanted; none hers.

CANAL FREIGHTS—The for wheat; 65c for cars; 45c for cause to New York.

GENERAL NOTICES.

PRISON LABOR. SUPERVISON'S OFFICE, New JERRY STATE PRINCE, Application may be made to the undersigned in the bor of Convicts at the New Jerry State Privacy have been recently sreaded, and processing the convenience recessary for the successful empiricates.

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The Jury Finally charg Some of the Sec Prison-House

at the Close

Tilton Will Mov Trial and a Frank Moulton Put acteristic Not

Beecher's Remarks Evening Praye

He Regards the as a Perfec catio

Tillon to Procure Tracy for

Special Dispatch to The YORK, July 2.—Alti the trial to result in a de to-day's morning papers n Brooklyn to-day was al issue were still a mystery. lyn, and New York as well. fever-heat. Discussion of newed, and conducted as a days of the scandal. Bull paper offices were scann news had been unexper the very early appearance of great crowds, w and clamored for admission still closed for the benefit

THE CROWD APPR eduction of th y to epter the courtway. As early as 10 o'c gan to fill up. By 11 o'cl ing-room to be found. Or reporters from various New the space within the b time drove the lawyers their deaks in some cases. nals detailed a reporter t the jury while confined. favored visitors whose face as attendants for the past Plymouth delegation. To several new faces were a

everal new faces were ade

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ENERAL NOTICES. SON LABOR. NO VERDICT.

A Lame and Impotent Conclusion of the Beecher Case.

The Jury Finally Agree to Disagree, and Are Discharged.

Some of the Secrets of Their Prison-House Consultations.

It one Time They Stood 6 to 6, but at the Close 9 to 3 for

Tilton Will Move for a New Trial and a Change of Venue.

Frank Moulton Puts Forth a Characteristic Note of Degance.

Beecher's Remarks at the Friday Evening Prayer-Meeting.

He Regards the Disagreement as a Perfect Vindication.

Tilton to Procure the Indictment of Tracy for Perjury.

THE JURY.

Rewist Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Rew York, July 2.—Although the failure of the trial to result in a definite conclusion was known on Thursday, and publicly announced in to-day's morning papers, the nervous excitement of the great crowd in the City Court-room in Brooklyn to-day was almost as great as if the issue were still a mystery. Throughout Brooklyn to-day was almost as great as if the issue were still a mystery. Throughout Brooklyn and New York as well, the interest was at

surrounded by her children and friends, who have been so repeatedly mentioned as accompanying her. She came a little late, not having been promptly sent for as the Judge had requested, and was greeted with more than the usual solicitude, for it was naturally expected that some reaction unfavorable to her health would follow the unpleasant revelation of the day before, that the jury could not agree and must be discharged. But her friends undernated her health and strength of nerves. She was still sustained by the hope that the story which had gone abroad, that Mr. Halstead was one of the supporters of Mr. Tilton, was untrue, and that it would be found that some of the thoughtless men of the jury, like Mr. Flate, were

she of the supporters of Mr. Tillon, was untime that it would be found that some of the pury, the Mr. Tild, were seen would be finded in a month, he rethoughtless men of the jury, the Mr. Tild, were
the cases howen to be in the sminorly. Shiuse cressed with more than usual car,
the static large John K. Perfer was in atstate on the case there is no the state of the state of the static o

moment the jury were discharged press forward and

ORASP MRS. BEECHER'S HAND,
saying as he did so. "Mrs. Beecher let me shake your hand, please." He grasped her hand warmly, released and grasped it again, and then a third time, the crowd meanwhile looking on in amazement. The explanation came later. The rumor to which Mr. Thyer alluded had reached the jurors' ears by the loud cries of a newsboy, who had mistakenly called out, "Eleven for Tilton, one for Beecher." Mr. Thyer's indignation was on the suppestion that the public believed that they had stood a large majority in favor of Tilton.

MRS. ERECHE'S LEVER.

Mr. Thyer had, in grasping the hand of Mrs. Beecher in his momentary enthusiasm, set an example which most of the jury hastened to follow, few with his warmth and feeling, yet all of those who approached her did so with genuine respect and admiration. The long table which has been devoted during the trial to the use of defendant's lawvers was before Mrs. Beecher as she stood to receive the salutations of the jurors, and across this they stretched their arms to reach her hand. Many of them spoke a few words, and received brief responses from Mrs. Beecher, but in the crowd and confusion they could not be caught with certainty. Mr. Flate was the only one of the jurors voting for Mr. Tilton who approached Mrs. Beecher, and he asked, "Mrs. Beecher, will you not shake hands with me?" in a tone which indicated how he stood in the division of the jury. Mrs. Beecher's immediate reply to him could not be heard, though it was seen that she gave him her hand hesitatingly. Afterwards she said she not think that Mr. Flate could have had the impertinence to speak to her if he had voted against her husband. Mr. Davis had gone out before the hand-shaking had begun, and had no opportunity to offer his hand if he so desired, but Mr. Jeffrey, who was present when it began, avoided contact with the lady, as indeed with everybody else, and left the court-room and city without delay. The Judge had suggested to the jury to sit

let it be hoped for the last time.

THE JUNOIS RESIEVED.

As the jurors left the court-room they were besieged by a crowd of reporters who were anxious to learn what had taken place during the eight days seclusion of the jury. They said little, and immediately proceeded to the jury-room up stairs in order to collect whatever belonged to them in clothes, satchels, etc., preparatory to going to their homes. The crowd was so dense that the officers with difficulty made a passage for them to the door, and when the door was finally thrown open the reporters, crowding and jolting one another, entered the room and surrounded the jurors. For some minutes they would not allow them to depart, but finding that the jurors persistently refused to talk, the crowd gave way. Mr. Halstead, one of the jurymen, said he would tell nothing of what had occurred in the jury-room. The jurors, he said, had formed a resolution when they first went out, to maintain silence upon the

but was willing to vote for Beecher to secure an agreement.

Mr. Jeffrey left the city immediately on adjournment, refusing to speak to any person.

Tilton and Moulton refuse to be interviewed, but Moulton is out in a card daring Plymonth Church to arrest or indict him.

THE CHALLENGE WILL BE ACCEPTED, the lawyers of Beecher say.

Mr. Beach, for Tilton, says the result is satisfactory, as only a disagreement was ever hoped for. He says Tilton is restored by the result to his old position, and this was his chief reason for beginning the suit. Mr. Beach retires permanently from the case, and thinks it will never be tried again in any form. Mr. Morris and Gen. Pryor left town as soon as the jury were discharged.

charged.

[It the Associated Press.]

THE ANXIOUS CROWD.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Early this morning the jury, in the case of Theodore Tilton against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, breakfasted, and then sent a note to Judge Neilson, stating that it was impossible for them to agree. The Judge returned an answer that he would be at the Court at 10 o'clock, and would then send for the counsel and communicate with the jury at that hour.

Court at 10 o'clock, and would then send for the counsel and communicate with the jury at that hour.

His Honor stepped into his private room. There were then assembled in the court nearly the same group of Plymouth Church people as were there yesterday. Mrs. Beecher came in with Deacon Howard. All the standing-room was occupied by 11 o'clock.

Ten minutes later Judge Neilson took his seat and was followed by Lawyers Porter, Abbott, Hill, and Tracy for the defeedant, and Morris and Pearsall for the plaintiff.

At seventeen minutes past 11 the jury filed into court, looking as if they had passed a sleepless night. In reply to the question: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" Foreman Carpenter replied: "We have not, your Honor. We regret it very much that we find it impossible to agree."

REMARKS OF JUDGE NEILSON.

Judge Neilson stated that he had learned by a note from the jury, early this morning, that in their opinion they should be discharged, as they could not agree, and some of their number were suffering in heaith. He experienced the force of that application very strongly, and had called them in now, at the earliest moment, giving to counsel and others an opportunity of being present. As they were about to separate, he would like them to carry away kindly recollections, and, so far as they could, remove whatever chagrin they felt at being detained so long. He wished them to recollect the fact that not until yesterday did they suggest that they could not agree, and that suggestion came from their foreman, signed by eleven, and accompanied by another from one juror, who thought an agreement possible. While he had perfect regard and confidence in the opinion of the eleven, and the explanation of the foreman, he thought something was due to

thought an agreement possible. While he had perfect regard and confidence in the opinion of the eleven, and the explanation of the foreman, he thought something was due to

THE TWELFTH JURYMAN.

His Honor had the same thing on his mind vesterday at 4 o'clock, and he allowed Juryman Taylor to devote his time to bringing about an agreement, so far as he could. He learned from the note that they were unable to agree, and that the disagreement was founded on their inability to decide upon the weight of the testimony and the credibility of the witnesses, and it appeared to His Honor and every person conversant with the case that it was impossible for him to help them by any soggestions. Not even in his charge could he find a means of helping them on that point. The weight of the testimony rested with the jury. It was for them to say what witnesses they could believe and what witnesses they could believe and what witnesses they could not. The Court had no right to interfere. He was glad to be assured that the disagreement did not arise from any want of attention on his part, and God knew there were some points on which he could do nothing.

FRIDAY-NIGHT PRAYER-MEETING.
A BIG CROWD OF THE RETRIEN.
NEW YORK. July 2.—The Plymouth lectus

New York, July 2.—The Plymouth lectureroom was crowded to excess this evening by the
brethren of the church. On the platform were
scated the Deacons of the church and Mr.
Beecher's son and the latter's wife. A small
table on the platform was loaded down with
floral bouquets. When Mr. Beecher surred, he
was received with loud applaces. After a hymn
had been sung, Brother Shearman led in prayer.
He thanked God that, when the bitter cup was
presented to their beloved pastor, they were

After the congregation had sung another hymn, Dr. White prayed, at the request of Mr. Beecher. Throughout this prayer the latter sat with his elbow resting on the table and his face

Another hymn followed, after which Mr. Another hymr followed, after which Mr. Beecher, still retaining his seat, began his talk by stating that he did not propose to say anything about that which touched all their hearts, concerning himself, but that he would speak about the church, and, before leaving for the summer, would say some words to them which were in his heart. its workings. His own judgment, unwarped by passion, the fruit of years' acquaintance with it, was, that by the blessing of God there had been brought into co-operative labor in this church a unity which had been the result of a religious feeling. In referring to the

years with immense sympathy for their chosen head and pastor, and what they had done was STONTANEOUS AND NOT OBBERD.

This unity of the church in sorrow and affliction for two years was not from any arrangement between parties, but from the indwelling spirit of God. They had passed through a Red Sea like the children of Israel, and were now on the other side, and the wheels of Pharoah's chariots they could now see

STICKING IN THE MUD.

[Langhter.] The speaker decreated alignations between households, and invoked them not to break up the harmony of the church. Of all the saints he knew of, the worst were stone-throwing saints like Shimis. There were enough of these in the editorial chairs and the pulpits. God had not baptized him for nothing, but was preparing him for a work, though

IED DID NOT YET KNOW WHAT IT WAS.

They were being consecrated for a great mission, and God had comforted them by the way. He felt this church was consecrated for some great work, and they were to be employed to unsteel hard hearts and make holinous not a myth—not a poem—but a reality. Let them, therefore, rejoice, as God was leading them, step by step, to Zion.

With these words, Mr. Beecher concluded.

PROTHER SHEARMAN.

Mr. Shearman arose and said that he had been for twelve months a victim of the policy of slience, since that evening of the 25th of June, when he had had the interview with Benjamu F. Tracy, a man who was as high above the who attacked him as heaven was above earth. Since that time they had gone on, until the had won victory—"aye!" emphatically declared the speaker, "and it was victory." Referring to the persecutions of the church, he said he blessed the Lord for them, and then, dwelling for a moment on the letters of Mr.

in Protein the Section of the performance of the adjust was proved and continued the section of the market the interest was not been seen and continued the section of the market the interest was not been seen and continued the section of the performance of the performance of the section of the performance of the

PRANK THROWS DOWN THE GAUNTLET.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Frank Moulton arrived home yesterday, and to-day published the following card in the Brooklyn Argus:

home yesterday, and to-day published the following card in the Brooklyn Argus:

To the Editor of the Argus:

Sin: The New York Trhune, a paper in the interest of Henry Ward Beecher, published this morning the following paragraph: "The evidence of Joseph M. Fearwall in the Loader case, reported in full elsewhere, so seriously implicates Francis D. Moulton in the manufacture of the false affidavits of Frice and Loader, that the counsel for Mr. Beecher have already taken steps to indict him for conspiracy, as well as subordination of perjury, and will make an application to go before the next Grand Jury. If Mr. Moulton should return to Brooklyn before the Grand Jury meets he will be arrested, and on examination be held preliminary to action by the Grand Jury." A judicial examination of the Price-Loader affidavits, and of my connection with them, is exactly the thing I desire. Accordingly, I have returned to Brooklyn to meet the mensce of Mr. Beecher's minions; and I hereby challenge and defy them to institute their threatened proceedings.

(Signed) Francis D. Moulton, 124 Montague street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 2, 1875.

WHAT COL. BEECHER SAYS.

Inquiry being made of Col. Henry Barton Beecher as to the truth or falsity of the report that Francis D. Moulton was to be arrested on charges growing out of the developments in the Loader-Price perjury case, he referred the inquirer to lawyer Shearman. The latter merely said: "Moulton is not in Brooklyn to be arrested. He is consulting with Gen. Butler." When asked if Mr. Moulton was to be arrested, Mr. Shearman said that the question was one he could not answer. Mr. Beach has intimated that next week there will be a more earnest effort to get at the bottom of the Loader-Price conspiracy. He told Mr. Shearman, on Wednesday, that he would be called on to test ify as to his connection with the case.

CLEANINGS.
THE IRREPRESSIBLE SPIRITS OF THE MAN.
Special Dispates to The Chicago Tribune.
New York, July 2.—Beecher came down this afternoon from Peekskill, and a reporter found him on the doorsteps, cracking his jokes as if nothing had happened. He remarked, alluding to his surroundings, that the jury of the vicinage was strongly in his favor. He spoke to-night at Plymouth prayer-meeting, as did Shearman; also to a crowd the like of which has not been seen there in years. He was in jubilant spirits, and alternately praised the church for standing by him so faithfully.

COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF.

Shearman in an interview says the result is not all that was hoped for, but that a division placed the homest, religious, and educated jurous on Beecher's side, while en the other were the only three men without permanent homes, families, or chunches. Evarts, in a telegram to Beecher, congratulated him on the result.
Porter speaks as if satisfied at the result.
There has been no illumination of Brooklyn, but Plymouth Church is decidedly jubilant.

JUDGE MORRIES.

Reporter—Well, will this be the end of the case?

Morris—Sup loss we wanted to try it again.

Where in h—I vould we get a jury?

Thack To be indicate.

New York, Jury 2.—The Times to-morrow publishes the following: A Times reporter ascertained to-night from most reliable authority that the next movement on the part of Tilton will be to indict. Gen. Tracy for perjury, upon the ground this Tilton, Moulton, and Woodruff distinctly stated to him that the charge against Beecher was adultery, while he swore on the witness-stand that it had reference to improper proposals only. Tilton has been advised to take this step by counsel who have had nothing to do with the trial, incit it is believed that proceedings will be taken in the matter without delay.

LOADER AND PRICE.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, who was instrumental in getting Price to make affidavit to the falsity of Loader's and his own statement in the Beecher case, told a Sun reporter, last evening, how he came to be connected with the latest phase of the scandal. He said that Price's father, who was a stranger to him, called on him last Friday, and, after introducing himself, mentioned the case of his son, who, he said, he was afraid had got into trouble, and who would make a clean breast of his connection with Loader. Mr. Schultz made an appointment with Price to meet him at the Part Bank the next day, and told him to take young Price. He went with them to the District-Attorney's office in this city, and saw Mr. Lyon, one of the assistants. Young Price said that Loader first spoke to him about appearing in the Beecher case three months ago. The subject was subse-quently dropped, but was brought up again three

Mr. Schultz ays that Price said that, when he (Price) entered the room, Loader said "That's the man," and Morris and Tilton greeted him warmly, and told him that he was anotic fellow. From what they said, he began to think that he was of same importance. He drauk thirteen glasses of whisky before going to the office. When caked to swear to his affidavit he raised his left hand, and omitted to kiss the Bible, but ma be believe to do so. He did not think that he was taking the oath. Mr. Morris afterward gave him a diagram of the room in Tilton's house, in which the scenes in his affidavit were laid, showing the position of the doors, sofa, cherrs, de. Morris said, "You are to study upon that until you master it."

Mr. Schultz adds that Price also said to him and Assistant District Attorney Lyon that Tilton said to him, "You must remember to say that the carpet was of small pattern and bright pattern. You must say that Mrs. Tilton is a small woman, and nut very heavy. Be sure to remember that you must say that you would not be able to recognize her to-day."

Mr. Schultze says that Price is about 20 years old. Morris teld him to say that he was 25, and to let the hair on his face grow, so that he would look clder. He was shown Tilton's house, and was told to remember that it was a frame house, and not brick.

Price said that he was pretty drunk, but distinctly understood what Morris and Tilton said to him.

nothing about it, therefore, if we would. We will simply remark that the statements that have been repeated by the counsel to the effect that Mr. Henry C. Bowen took, as the avowed friend of Mr. Tilton, a note to Mr. Beecher demianding his resignation, and that on meeting Mr. Beecher he treacherously abandoned Mr. Tilton to assist Mr. Beecher, are utterly false. Mr. Bowen painly told Mr. Tilton at the interview with him that he was on friendly terms with Mr. Beecher. He urged Mr. Tilton if he had anything against Mr. Beecher to go to him with his complaint; as the Scriptural command requires; and when Mr. Tilton said that he should kill Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bowen asked why be, did not to to Mr. Beecher. When told that Mr. Tilton feared the letter would be intercepted, Mr. Bowen agreed to see to it that Mr. Beecher received it. When Mr. Beecher had read the letter and had asked Mr. Bowen if he was friendly to him, be replied that he was. Mr. Bowen's part in this case was simply that of a ue-seeger. He heard Mr. Tilton and he then heard Mr. Beecher; and he resolved that he would have nothing to do with either side. There was no change of attitude, as has been asserted.

WASHINGTON.

To Be Removed—A White Man Wants
His Civil Rights.

Special Dispatch to The Caicago Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—It is positively stated that the Attorney-General has fully decided upon the removal of District-Attorney Fisher. The person who will succeed Fisher is not known, but the name of the Hon. A. G. Riddle, who conducted the prosecution in the safe-burglary risk, is mentioned in this connection.

A novel suit has been brought here under the Civil-Rights bill by a white man, who sues the proprietor of a boarding-house for colored people for having ejected him from the house where he had engaged board.

The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON D. C., July 2.—The Post Office Department was advised to-day that the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad Company had refused to carry the mails over its line between Marietta and Canal Dover. Ohio, because the Post master General would not increase its pay for the services beyond what the law allows.

THE CRICAGO CONTRIBUTION.

The bonds itsued by the District of Columbia, amounting to \$100,000, to aid the people of Chicago after the great fire in that city, have been redeemed by the Sinking-Fund Commission.

CASUALTIES.

Special Lepatch to The Chicare Fribune,
MENNEAPOL A, Minn., July 2.—A man named
Bergin was run over on the Milwaukee & St.
Paul Road, near Minnehaha, and instantly killed Paul Road, near Minnehaha, and instantly killed to-day. In he satchel was found a bottle of liquor, and the supposition is that he was intoxicated. The train was passing around a curve, and the engineer. William Bloomfield, was unable to see him. His triends live at Monticello, and have been telegraphed. The Coroner's jury randered a verdict of accidental death.

NASHYILLE Tenn., July 2.—Johnnie McDonald, a little Irish loy 6 years old, fell out of a cance at the foot of Church street and was drowned

HAVE MADE TROUBLE

The Mark Look Wine Sot

RETAIL CLOTHING BUSINESS OF CHICAGO

THE PEOPLE

WILL RECEIVE THE BENEFIT

FROM THE INDEPENDENT POSITION TAKEN BY CS.

WE STAND UP READY TO BE KNOCKED DOWN

BY ANY HOUSE OF LARGE OR SMALL PRETENSIONS

NO DECOY DUCKS

USED IN OR OUT OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT. OR IN FRINT TO EFFECT SALES.

Our Reduction Speaks Loud Enough!

The "Mark Down" Belongs to Us!

"LEADERS ARE FEW, FOLLOWERS ARE MANY."

We make no improbable promises of selling goods at half their cost. NO ONE BELIEVES such advertisements, for they are never carried out by the PARTIES WHO PRACTICE IT.

Our Prices are not lower than Jobbers', but they are strictly Jobbers' Prices.

For One Garment or a Thousand, For One Shirt or Fifty Dozen, For One Article of Furnishing Goods or for Handreds.

NUTTING,

C. O. D. CLOTHIER, 184 & 186 STATE-ST...

OPPOSITE THE PALMER HOUSE.

Less Precious Metal, and More Hard Work, than Had Been Anticipated.

The Gold-Finding Real; but Labor, and Perhaps Capital, Required to Develop the Mines.

Rich Diggings May Be Found Some where; but the Mass of Seekers Will Undoubtedly Find Nothing but Disappointment.

fore, be surprising that no startling disc have been made since the first announce fore, be surprising that no starting discoveries have been made since the first announcements were given. In fact, many who first became enthusiastic over the positive finding of gold, in no matter what quantities, now begin to muter heretical opinions as to the ultimate success of this country as to mining interests. Others, who appear to care little or nothing about gold, werring that greenbacks are good enough for hem, express themselves in terms applicable to the views of either believers or unbelievers, tigain, we have officers, miners, and enlisted nean, besides the scientific corps (the results of those labors are not to be made public just low), who consider themselves sufficiently errience to speak intelligently upon this subject.

Let us now

party, so that the greater part of the comman inc corps put in an appearance,—they having ate or prospect some likely-looking ground there they found color.

In this valley were found quite a large num-

miners, and a large number of pits or ct-holes. Nearly every miner had, and prospect-heles. Nearly every miner had, and has at present, a small quantity of dust; but, as it does not pay well to laboriously pan out the precious stuff, they have not procured more than enough to supply the officers, reporters, and the conglomerate material of the expedition, with samples to send to anxious friends in the East.

It must be remembered that even the old miners are not exempt from those exacerbations of forestin agrifument when the imagination is

equired, and the circumstances that are to ring about this happy result are usually refer-ed, silently perhaps, to some portion of coun-ry comparatively unknown; for where else

country ought to be. Some of us have found out that this mining business involves devlish hard work with a pick and shovel, with an indifferent quality, and an alarming small quantity, of grub. Well this is not the sort of mining we wanted. We wanted a gitt-edge affair, that we could work by proxy, and not soil our hands with. Why, such mining as this is no better than working at hard work anywhere for \$2 or \$4.5 dex. only weaking for wages is.

can only come and be the result of exalted or entravagant hopes and expectations.

The climate will not be the best for an agricultural country. The timber would be very valuable if it was within reach of civilization.

The mining must, then, be the great desideratum. Will it prove a success? I reply,

DO NOT EXPECT TOO MUCH.

If you have a permanent business, stick to it, and let mining alone. But, if the bent of your inclinations is for mining, I say, as California Joe caid to the fellow who wanted to have a bend-to-hand tussile with a bear in a thicket.

go back soon after in the same unenviable condition. You may listen to their curses and revilings, and believe that they but echo the sentiments of thousands who had nothing to lose and hadn't the luck or pluck to win anything. The conformation of the country has been sufficiently dilated upon. The movements of our party will not interest readers whose only desire is to know the fact about these reputed rich gold-fields. Flying rumors amount to nothing, but hard facts go far to convince.

SCHOOL-PRINCIPALS.

The seventh annual meeting of the Illinois Society of School-Principals will be held at Champaign, in the University building, July 6, 7, and 8. The following is the programme of

Tuesday, July 6—8 p. m., Address of Welcome, Dr. J. M. Gregory; Response by the President; business; Appointment of Standing Committees, etc.
Wednesday, July 7—9 a. m., Fresident's Address, J. Wednesday, July 7—9 a. m., Fresident's Address, J. McClung, Delavan, 9:30 a. m., "Tact," E. A. Haight, Alton; discussion of same, J. C. Scott, Lebanon, Charles DeGasno, Naples, and others, 11 a. m., "Promotions," Miss S. E. Raymond, Bloomington; discussion of same, Unified Ridey, Moline, and others, 2 p. m., "Narcotics of the Schoolroom," E. C. Delano, Chargo: discussion of same, J. p. m., "School-Man-

THE FOURTH.

AT AND AROUND JOLIET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 2.—The Fourth will be celebrated in various forms and manners throughout Will County, principally on Saturday. However, in some localities the day will be observed on Monday. In this city there will be no general observance, but business will be partially sus-pended during the day on Saturday. The First Presbyterian Church Society will pionic it on the canal down to the Wide Water at Channahon,

canal down to the Wide Water at Channahon, enlivening the occasion with songs, declamations, readings, while on board.

The employes of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company will picnic at the Fair Grounds near the city, on which occasion the Hon. T. L. Breckenridge will deliver an oration.

At Oak Park the Holy Grail Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, with Powhan Lodge I. O. O. F., will spend the day after a procession through the streets.

At House's Grove, on the west county line, a grand piculc is announced under the auspices of Seward Grange. The Hon. G. D. A. Parks, of Joliet, is announced as the orator.

At the beautiful grove at New Lenox, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, a picnic of huge dimensions is on the bills. The Hen. Benjamin Olin, of Joliet, will deliver the oration, and the parties who have the matter in charge expect a rousing demostration.

At Braldwood the various Hibernian Societies will observe the day on Monday with a grand demonstration.

demonstration.

At Lockport, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the public schools will hold a reunion at Milnes' Grove on Saturday, and on Monday the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society will celebrate

in Ryan's Grove.

At Elwood, the piemekers with assemble at Grant's Grove on Saturday.

At Chaonahon, the people will on Saturday assemble in a grove near the village, and listen to an oration by Col. Henry Logan, of Joliet.

that \$653,000 expended are yet unaccounted for. It is accompanied by a long opinion by Judge E. R. Hoar, who decides that the Directors of the Company are personally liable for allowing, either by direct act or neglect, the appropriations of the property of the Company to the payment of debts for which the Company was not morally or legally beund, and that those who bought stock on the representations of a circular issued by the Construction Company, the members of which were Directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, could recover their money by bringing action against them individually.

The report reflects very severely on Mr. J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and J. K. Graves, President of the River Roads, and Mr. J. F. Joy. Mr. Graves, it is charged by allowing stock to be turned intobonds, and by buying up the Companies' stock with the Companies' money, diminished the security of the bondholders, who, if this had not been allowed, would have held as security, in the form of work performed, all the money subscribed by the stockholders in addition to that put in by themselves. Figures collected from the statements of Measrs. Joy, Graves, and Walker give the receipts and expenses of the Construction and Hailroad Companies to Feb. 28, 1875, and show, it is claimed, a large amount of money—\$352,022.72—nnaccounted for.

Mr. Hoar says:

Bondholders have probably no claim or femedy against the Directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy arising from any misrepresentations of the crutars, or from the want of security of a mile of completed road for each \$25,000 of bonds issued. But crutars, or from the want of security of a mile of completed road for each \$25,000 of bonds issued. But crutarion of the Directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy who issued the circulars to their stockholders, while apparently and professedly acting, as it was their duty to do as irrustees of the stockholders from the subscribed for their banker of these bonds, since "all that were taken by

the circulors for any any or present of the bonds, whether the Directors and any fraudulent intent or not.

The remedy would be by a bill in equity brought by a bondholder against the Directors who voted to issue the circulars, and who were also members of the Construction Companies, and it might be advisable to offer to surrender the bonds, in which case it would not be advisable to sign the subscription for foreclosure.

The Committee states that the above opinion makes it clear that any bondholder who has purchased bonds on the faith of the circulars of June 7, 1871, or March 7, 1872, he being a stockholder of the Chicago. Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and still holding the bonds, may bring a suit against any or all of the members of the Construction Companies who, as Directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, sould for the issue of these circulars; but it is not clear that holders of bonds purchased in open market would have such remedy.

THE ILLINOIS ADJUTANT-GENERAL

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Spainspread, Ill., July 2—9:15 p. m.—Col.
Hiram Hildreth, of Chicago, has been tendered
the position of Adjusant-General of Illinois, and
it is understood in official quarters that he has
accepted the office. Col. Hildreth did service in
the Seventamit Illinois Cavalry, with Gov. Beveride as Colonel.

A CHARLESTON SUSPENSION.

CHARLETON, S. C., July 2.—The suspent the South Carolina Bank and Trust Comof Columbia, is at nonneed. Hardy Solo

SPORTING NEWS.

First Day's Events at the Dexter Park Meeting.

The Fastest Time and the Finest Racing Ever Seen in Illinois.

Rocket Runs a Mile in 1:43 1-4---The Programme for To-Day.

Races at Kalamazoo, Galesburg, Co lumbus, Etc.

O'Leary Begins His Walk at the Exposition Building.

THE TURF. THE DEXTER PARK MEETING.

The first of the July meetings under the Dexter Park management began at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon. There was a small attendance, the rain of the morning probably causing many to believe that the races would be posponed, or, if proceeded with, would be inferior in merit and interest on account of the heavy condition of the track. These impressions condition of the track. These impressions proved groundless; the trotting track was restored to a fine condition by the sunshine of the afternoon, and the races were of an unusually interesting character. This was especially true of the running races, which introduced a fair field of horses, most of which have been the successful contestants at meetings held this year in various parts of the West, and which were the finest ears seen in Chicago.

nest ever seen in Chicago. who were willing to risk further rain and a bad state of track was about 1,000. Many carriages containing ladies occupied the inside track and meadow land within the course. Maj. Nevins' band was stationed in the balcony, and between the heats enlivened the occasion

As the inside track, on which running races are usually contested, was somewhat heavy, these races yesterday took place on the trotting track. 'The first was

for all ages, 100 pounds up, in which there were six entries, the names of the horses being as follows: War Jig, Crockford, Lady Washington, Faimouth, Rocket, and Regent. In the poolseling War Jig was the favorite, Conlink's ontries, Crockford and Lady Washington, holding second place, and the rest going as the field. The race was close and exciting, and resulted in the fastest running time ever made on Dexter Park. Rocket took the lead almost from the word, and preserved it without any interference until the first quarter was reached when Crockford put in a bid for it. At the half-mile pole these horses were nearly neck and neck, War Jig, Regent, Lady Washington, and Faimouth following in the order named. Those positions were not changed to the close, though War Jig's driver endeavored by a vigorous use of the whip to give his horse a better place. Rocket won the race by half a length, time 1:43-3, Crockford second, and War Jig and Regent nolding close for the third place.

The next was a running race for THREE-FAB-OLDS, mile and repeat for the Hotel stakes. \$200 added

third place.

The next was a running race for THEME-TRAB-OLDS, mile and repeat, for the Hotel stakes, \$200 added to sweepstakes of \$2,500, to pay or play. The following were the horses which started: Hankins' b. c. Aramus, Bowett's b. f. Jennie Bowett, S. H. Jones, ch. c. Bill Butler, F. O. Miner's b. f. Wmifred. Aramus was largely the favorite in the pools, and the result proved that the confidence reposed in him was not misplaced. The race was far from one-sided, however, the horse Bill Butler stonity contessing the race with the favorite. In the first heat these horses paired off from the others, and clung together like a matched team until the home-stretch was reached, when Aramus went forward and won under a pull by about a length, Bill Butler a close second. Jennie Bowett third, and Wmifred fourth. Time 1:46%. In the second leat Winffred took a strong lead at the start, and held it until the half-mile pole was reached, when Aramus crowded alongside, and, after a hard pull, showed slightly to the front as the home-stretch was reached. Bill Butler and Jennie Rowett meanwhile had a little fun all to themselves for third place. Aramus was pushed forward by his driver down the last quarter at a very rapid gait, and shot under the wire full two lengths shead of everything. Time, 1:43%. Wmiffred Jecond, Bill Butler third, and Jennie Rowett fourth. The result of the contest, as the time was a quarter of a second lower than the first and by all odds the best ever seen here, was hailed with much enthusiasm.

The next was The count of the string of the

for horses that have never beaten 2:40 for a purse of \$500. The following were the entries: C. W. Brown's g. g. Billy Wasson, W. Darling's Gertrude, George Farnsworth's br. g. Jack Short, C. Sullivan's b. g. Hesing, Jr.. George R. Logan's br. m. Brown Nellie, J. P. Johnson's b. s. Trouble. The race, though not an exhibition of fast time by any means, was interesting from the evenness of some of the contestants. Wasson was the favorite in the pools at the outest, but at the end of the second heat the feeling veered in favor of Trouble. The first heat was won by Billy Wasson after a stubborn struggle with Gertrude. Trouble inexpectedly took the second heat, the time being 2:37½, Gertrude will maintaining second place, while Wasson went back to third. Wasson won the third heat by barely half a length, Gertrude still being the hardest goer for second position. The fourth was close and interesting, and eventually carrowed down to Wasson and Trouble, the latter winning by head and shoulders. Time, 2:41. Billy Wasson took the fifth heat, and race, in 2:42.

handles foor for secons pestures. In stouch crowd down to Wasson and Trouble, the latter winning by head and shoulders. Time, 2:41. Billy Wasson took the fifth heat, and may heat are war in 2:42.

Billy Wasson took the fifth heat, and may heat are war in 2:43.

Billy Wasson took the fifth heat, and may heat are war in 2:44.

Was for running promium No. 4, 8:50. Mile heats, best three in five. There were five starters—War Jig. Amadis, Swoet Bay, and Sampannon. The first two proved to be very evenly field, Amadis being slightly the favorite. The first resulted in a very sammated the winner till the end of the late heat. The first resulted in a very sammated the winner till the end of the late heat. The first resulted in a very sammated the winner till the end of the late died heat. The judges, however, gave it to Amadis. The judges, however, gave it to Amadis and the horse complete the proposed of the first data and the poles, and the horse complete the proposed of the first data and the poles. The proposed of the data and the poles and the proposed of the day and the poles. The proposed of the day and the poles and the proposed of the day and the poles. The proposed of the day and the poles and the proposed of the day and the poles. The proposed of the proposed of the day and the poles. The proposed of the day and the poles and the proposed of the day and the proposed of the proposed of the day and the proposed of the day and the proposed of the proposed of the day and the proposed of the day and the p

No running norses have been brought at the grounds, and the meeting thus far is a conceded failure.

THE MINNESOTA TRIPARTITE MERITMO.

St. Paut, Minn., July 2.—The second day of the meeting on the Driving-Park course was a grand success. Owing to unfavorable weather indications the stiendance was no larger than on the first day, but those who were present had the satisfaction of witnessing the closest contested running race, with the fastest time ever seen made west of the Mississippi.

In the first race, the 2:30 class, trotting, purse \$1,200, there were only three starters.—Charley Champ, Boy Charley, and Charley Westbrook. The latter was a large favorite, and won, taking the first, third, and fourth heats, Charley Champ getting the second heat. Time, 2:394, 2:324, 2:36, 2:34%.

In the running face the starters were Gol Ricely, George Rice, Modoc, and Queen of Diamonds, the first a great favorite, with George Rice second. Gol Ricely winning in two straight heats in the fast time of 2:4634 and 2:4634; George Rice a good second.

The last race was very exciting, a large amount of money changing hands, principally on time.

THE KALAMAZOO RACES.

Special Discontact to The Cheane Triburae.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 2.—There was a good attendance to—day, and spiendid trotting. The track was slow, owing to the rains of yesterday and to-day. The heats were trotted alternately. The first was a 2:50 race, purses same in all. Mazomanie walked away with it. The following

	April 6 16-11	Act of Falls	高祖政策	Simulati	
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			*****	11:00	102
				7	31
					1 5 3 9 6

Continuous, Chester, Thomas, Slim Jim, Geo. F.; and Lady Duncan were drawn.

It required five heats to finish the 2:27 race, and a spiendid fight it was among the large field of horses. There was a sensation when, after Clementine had won two heats, Molsey took all the rest, leading from wire to wire, and never skipping. The following is

	April 6 16-11	Act of Falls	高祖政策	Simulati	
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SESSESSES	PLANE NO. 11.	CT SWINGS		. 6	-
			*****	11:00	102
				7	31
					1 5 3 9 6

driver was not driving to win. Belle Brassfield, however, took the heat and race in 2:30½, leaving Albert in the rear of the field, whereas in the first and second heats he had stood third and second respectively. John W. Hall took the second money, and Albert third.

THE MENDOTA MERTING.

Succial Dispatch to The Obload Tribung.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 2.—The Mendots Driving Park Association has just completed the improvements to the race-track, such as widening the home stretch to 75 feet, building a substantial and commodious amphitheatre, capable of containing 3,000 persons, and a magnificent dining-room, which can seat 300. These improvements have cost the Association over \$3,000, and it is now second to no track in the West. The accommodation for horses is excellent, and the facilities for getting here from all points, together with hotel accommodations, are all that can be desired. The meeting on the 5th of July promises well. The programme is a pigeonshoot in the moring and races in the afternoon. The Association has made arrangements with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Illipois Central Railroad Companies for half-rates over their roads for that day.

FIRST DAYS RACES AT SHARON, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ERIE, Pa., July 2.—In the three-minute race there were five starters, Gen. Lee, Bay Fanny, Tom Wonder, Bine Bell, and Tariton. In the fourth heat Tariton, of this city, distanced the field, winning the heat and race. Gen. Lee took the first heat, Taritonifithe second, Lee the third. Time, 2:46, 2:88½, 2:46, and 2:34.

Six heats were trotted in the 2:30 race, for which there were four starts: Anglo-Saxon, Topsy, Sicepy Tom. and Lady Patterson. Tom took the first and second heats, Saxon the third, fifth, and aixth,, and Topsy the fourth. Time, 2:35, 2:34, 2:35, 2:36, 2:36, and 2:39.

peding him, they raised a loud shout of "Put him out," "Put him out," and he was pulled from the tack very unceremonnously.

O'LEARY AS HE AFFRAIRD

upon the tack was dressed in a high undershirt with short sleeves, and a pair of light flannel drawers. The latter were subsequently chauged for a pair of thin linen ones, which were cooler and much more comfortable. He stepped off with a brisk gait, making the first mile in 8.55, second in 26, and the third in 9:12 At 10:45 last night he had walked 40 miles, being then neifly 6 miles ahead of time. During all of this distance, while he made no special spurts, he walked very rapidly and steadily, averaging about 11 minutes to the mile. A portion of this distance he was accompanied by Mr. Thomas Allocek, and when that gentleman retired from the track there were many other enthusiasts willing to struggle along with the champion. With the exception of a pause of a very few minutes to change his pantaloons O'Leary made no stops during the distance, and unless he got considerably ahead of time did not intend to halt during the night. Not content with the extent of this, task, he announced upon setting out that he would undertake to accomplish THE PIRST 50 MILES.

In 9 hours ind 15 minutes. It was not sure, therefore, that he would succeed in this portion of his undertaking. At that time he exhibited a perfectly fresh appearance, and confidence in his success was being strengthened with every additional mile.

The following is a record of the first 40 miles:

Totals.....

The scene of yesterday's contest is the spot on which the battle which abolished the Danish power in Ireland was fought in 1014. It is also said to have suggested to the poet Gray his lyric entitled "The Fatai Sisters." The ground on which the rifle range is situated is known as the North Bull. It is on the northern side of Dublin Bay, and about 1% miles in length, and three-sevenths of a mile in width in the widest-part. It is general direction is northeasterly. It is

prizes are 4300 to-day, and the same on Monday Trains leave at 9 a. m. and 12 m., from the Mich gan Southern and the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad depots, and toams will be on hand to

THE RIFLE CONTESTS. The Scores at Creedmoor and Dolly-mount. The Americans Win at the First Contest by Three Points and at the Second by Thirty-eight Points. Comparative Table of Both

North Bull. It is on the northern side of Dubin Bay, and about 154 miles in length, and three-sevenths of a mile in width in the widestvart. Its general direction is northeasterly. It is separated from the bay by a channel several hundred vards in width, which at low tide is almost bare. The Bull is convected with the shore by a bridge and a causeway,—the latter being called the Bull Wall. The Bull itself is divided longitudinally into two parts of nearly equal extent, the more northerly portion being nearly level, and its highest part about 25 feet above high-water mark. Geological changes have caused, in the last few years, an increase in the extent of the Bull. The northern portion is covered with a growth of short and coarse grass, upon which large numbers of cattle feed. The southern section of the Bull is composed of a number of sand-hills, which are almost barren of vegetation. They do not average 20 feet in height, but, revertheless, they serve as a barrier to break the force of the wind, which otherwise would sweep without restraint across the rifle range. The place of the wind, which otherwise would sweep without restraint across the rifle range. The place of the contest was well chosen, as it was near the City of Dublin and easy of access. It is a piece of waste land which cannot be entitivated, and forms an excellent practice ground for amateurs, since it does not adjoin any inhabited part of the country.

WEO THE VICTORS ARE. since it does not adjoin any inhabited part of the country.

WEO THE VICTORS ARE.

Of the American team, Col. Gildersleeve is a native of Dutchess County, New York, and is 35 years old. He served with credit during the War, and is now Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of New York, and is a member of Gen. Shalor's staff. Col. Bodine was born in Ulster Country, in the same State, and is 4 years old. His residence is at Newburg, where he was a bank-teller until his health demanded more freedom from confinement. He accordingly became interested in the shipping business on the Hudson River, and is now running a line of barges. Maj. Faiton was born near Rochester, and is 30 years old. He was in the army during the whole War, having been one of the sufferers in Libby Prison. He has since traveled extensively in the West, and later has been a resident of Brooklyn, where he has followed the profession of a civil engineer. He, too, is an officer in the State militia. Gen. Dakin is a native of Orange Country, aged 34 years. He was engaged in business until 1870, when he retired. He was elected Brigadier-General, to command the Fifth (Brooslyn) Brigade in 1869, and was last February*made a Major-General of the State militia, Mr. Yale is, very properly, a native of New Haven, and is in his 49th year. He is a practical manufacturer of firearms, and has been for many years with the Sharps Arms Company, Mr. Coleman was born at Goshon. Tables showing the score of each member of the two teams at Creedmoor 1874, and at Dollymount yesterday, are given below. At Creedmoor in 1872 the American Team was victorious by a score of three, the totals standing 934 to 931 in their favir. The American Team this year contained coly one new member, while two changes were made in the Irish Team. The scores of each team at Creedmoor, on Sept. 26, 1874, were as follows:

The control of the co	in Libby Prison. He has since traveled exten-
Total	sively in the West, and later has been a resident
6 800 55	of Brooklyn, where he has followed the pro-
3. W. Yale 900 56	
(1,000 , 110 51	in the State militia. Gen. Dakin is a native of
educing a par man of caveir laters for the victor	Orange County, aged 34 years. He was engaged
Total	in business until 1870, when he retired. He was
John Bodine	elected Brigadier-General, to command the
John Bodine 1,000 53	Fifth (Brooklyn) Brigade in 1869, and was last
a transfer of the engine and a particular and a fermion of the	February made a Major-General of the State
Total	militia. Mr. Yale is, very properly, a pative of
83 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	New Haven, and is in his 49th year. He is a
I. A. Gilders cove	practical manufacturer of firearms, and has
(1,000 61	been for many years with the Sharps Arms
Total	Company, Mr. Coleman was born at Gosben.
	Orange County, N. Y., and is 35 years old. He
L. Hepburk	is a graduate of the New York Free College, and
1,000 46	is a respected member of the Orange County
Was address to the second to t	Bar.
Total,	A THE RESERVE TO A PROPERTY OF A STREET OF
(800 , 53	STORM DAMAGE.
. 8, Dakin	STORM DAMAGE
(1,000 41	AROUND QUI NCY, ILL.
Total	Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
IRISH TEAM-1874.	
(800 10 52	Quincy, Ill., July 2.—Another tremendous rain
ohn Rigby 800 KG	storm visited this latitude last night, causing
(1,000 55	great damage to the railroads centreing in this
	city. The St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern,
Total	and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Roads were a
B. Hamilton	
1,000 50	good deal damaged, as was also the Carthage
	& Burlington branch of the Chicago, Burling-
Total	ton & Quinny. The Hannibal & Naples branch
(800 , 54	of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Road
ames Wilson 900 51	was badly washed out, and 500 feet
(1,000 55	of track on the Quincy, Alton &
Total.	St. Louis Road was carried away between Black-
	ford and New Center. There were no St. Louis
K. Milner. \$800 57	mails over that road to-day. It is expected,
. (1,000 48	however, that the tracks will all be repaired by
and the second s	to-morrow night. The rain covered a large area
Total	of country, and, from all sources, the report is
myton chep, materie a martil (800 a few 50	returned to this city that the lowlands are sub-
d Johnson 900 40	merged, and where crops have been planted the
11,000	harvest will prove an entire failure.
Total charg was at hirele and it mas we we	Court for the contract of the section of the contract of
Total	NEBRASKA.
apt, Walker 900 55	ORAHA, Neb., July 2 Mail advices state that
11 000 49	Ale antine millers of Manidian Tofferson Country

| SUMMARY | SUMMARY | Secre. | Secre. | Secre. | John Right | Secre. | 163 | John Right | Secre. | 164 | Secre. | 165 | Secre. | 165

Washington, D. C., July 2.—For the Tennessee, Obio Valley, and Lake region, falling barometer, southerly to easterly winds, warmer generally cloudy weather, and rain areas.

LOCAL ORSERVATION.

Ulinaso, July 2.

ORAHA, Neb., July 2.—Mail advices state that the entire village of Meridian, Jefferson County, Neb., was totally destroyed by a tornado last Sat-urday. Alexandria, a small town in the same county, was also badly damaged. No loss of life.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Radway's Ready Relief CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this Advertisement need any as suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most exeruciating pains, allering inflammations, and cures congestions, wester of Lungs, Scomach, Bowels, or other glands or organ, by In from One to Twenty Minutes. No matter how violent or execuciating the pain, the Rheamatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Cripoled, Nervous Ne-ralgie, or prestated with disass.

Radway's Ready Relief WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Threes, Difficult Breathing, Papitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Cronp, Diphtheria, Caterri, Influence, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills. The application of the Ready Relief to the part -arts where the pain or difficulty exists will afferd and and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a feminates, care Cramps, Sprains. Sour Stomach Harri-burn, Sick Hesdache, Diarrhoa, Dyseniery, Cholic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pain.

FEVER AND AGUE.

HEALTH! BEAUTY strong and pure rich blood; increase of flesh and wights

DR. RADWAYS SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing ques. So quick, a rapid are the changes the body undergoe under the influence of this truly won-Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

AN IMPORTANT LETTER

DR. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills

THE GRASS

The Devastation Wrought in

The Extreme De

The Locust-Belt Al

Critical Examination Disabled 'Hoppers

The Mischief Don Hatched in

Numanka City, Neb., 3 my buggy and you shall he for yourself how the gra-us out in Otoc County, Moore the wall. Moore, the well-known is pened to be one of the market made inquiries as ravages of those peets, a they had left the farmers, the invitation, and they had left the farmers, the invitation, and out. Driving west a entered upon a spit try, equal in ferti Illinois fands,—well f comfortable, many of the some, farm-bouses, near was surrounded by an o the crest of one of the kuc FINE BOLLD

gion the culture of whi direction were seen men the corn-fields. As we dr visible. We passed On either side the r.ad. Th

"The 'hoppers are estorange," observed my contory teste.

The fields within the he by freshly-plowed furrout a sked what that means and outthe corn, "was there ago it was nearly a foo they are replanting it not nearly as they are replanting it not nearly as properties and they repeated a feature just peeping above healthy, vigorous-looking my look of inquiry, he dopper took that, too; I and is up, as you see."

On our right was a ligrowth timber,—one of uch as are common in tracted my attention to it deanly appearance of the contract of " The 'hoppers are es deanly appearance of imber. There was no

prowth about it, and it hrough it to the other That," said Mr. M. o hoppers are dainty in to buch the prairie grass. but they are fond of e ated, costs labor, and leared out the pasture ad, I saw, for not a ve acept as few scattering dades. The road-side habes, the tips of the i and white as the bones to they were hazel-bush bppers were also fond aso gobbled. The skel slorned the road-side.

lid bare by the 'hoppers

at in apple, peach, pear, ath guide-boards set at t which were marked the v

WAY'S REMEDIES.

One to Twenty Winnter ONE HOUR

this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain. y's Ready Relief

URE FOR EVERY PAIN was the first and is the

Pain Remedy tone the most energoisting pains, allows and cures congestions, whether of the Bowels, or other glands or organs, by ne to Twenty Minutes. riolent or exemeiating the pain, the ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Nes-ated with dispase may suffer. ay's Ready Relief AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

n of the Kidneys, Inflammation der, Inflammation of the Bowder, Inflammation of the Bow-imps, Congestion of the s. Sofe Throat, Difficult reathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, troup, Diphtheria, Ca-a, Influenza, Headache, he, Neuralgie, Rheematism, id Chills, Ague Chills. on of the Ready Relief to the part of pain or difficulty exists will afford and in half a fumbler of water will, in a few manner, Boraum, Boue Stomach, Heartmann, Boue Stomach, Heartmann, Dranntery, Choile, Wind and all Insernation Dranntery, Choile, Wind advance carry a bottle of RADWAYS of with them. A few drops in water will see pains from change of water, at the Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

ER AND AGUE.

TH! BEAUTY

R. RADWAY'S ARILIAN RESOLVENT Increase in Flesh and Weight Seen and Felt.

SAT BLOOD PURIFIER

penhemia, we within the curative rarge modern insensity, and a fow days use constant in for either disease its ourse them. , daily becoming reduced by the water ion that is continually progressing, suc-are those water, and, repairs the seaso all made from healthy blood, and this the ill and days secure, a cure is certain;

th Diseases. Grayal. Dishutas. Droppy, etc., institutiones of urtiss, Bright's distance of urtiss, Bright's distance of the second standard standar

ORTANT LETTER

gentleman and resident of Cinemans
ry years well known to the newspape

PAR SIR: Lam indicad by a same of ing to make a brief statement of the diction on invest. For statement of the diction on invest. For statement of the statemen

RADWAY'S ating Pills

elegantly coated with sweet gum-rify, cisause, and strongthen. Rad-nary of all disorders of the Stomach, dneys, Bindder. Nervous Disorders ation, Costivoness, Indigration, Dy-sellitons Ferrer. Indigration, Dy-Billions Ferrer. Indiananchies of the dneys, Bladder, Nervous Discontinuo, Costiveness, Indigentica, Desilione Server, Inflammatica of the Ill Derangements of the Internal Young of the Servery, Inflammatica, and Internal Young of the Internal Young of the Internal Young of the Internal Young Office of the Internal

THE GRASSHOPPERS. The Devastation that Has Been Wrought in Nebraska. The Extreme Destitution Caus-

Crops. The Locust-Belt About Eight Miles Wide, Extending Along the River.

ed by the Loss of

Critical Examination of the Sick and disabled 'Hoppers Left Behind.

Reneficent Operations of the Little Red Bugs of Prey.

The Mischief Done by 'Hoppers Hatched in Nebraska,

Prom Our Own Correspondent.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., June 28.—"Jump into my buggy and you shall have opportunity to see for yourself how the grasshoppers have cleared us out in Otoc County," said Mr. James H. Moore, the well-known horticulturist, who happened to be one of the many gentlemen here of whom I made inquiries us to the extent of the pened to be one of the many gentlemen here of whom I made inquiries as to the extent of the ravages of those pests, and in what condition they had left the farmers. I promptly accepted the invitation, and straightway we set out. Driving west from the town, we entered upon a splendid prairie country, equal in fertility to the best. Illinois lands,—well fenced, dotted with comfortable, many of them spacious and handsome, farm-houses, nearly every one of which was surrounded by an orchard. Viewed from the creat of one of the knolls at the town's edge, the country before us was a vast expanse of try before us was a vast expanse of

with rich, deep, sandy soil. In a high state of culture; and, from all outward indications, a region the culture of which had enriched the owners, and such on examination we found it. Within a radius of from 15 to 20 miles quite half the land was under cultivation, and in every direction were seen men and teams at work in the control of the control the corn-fields. As we drove on, I noticed there

No onewind conn

visible. We passed Osage orange hedges on
either side the r. ad. These were dry and leafless as in December. Miles of it, slike dry and
leafless, stretched across the prairie on either

tory tone.

The fields within the hedge-rows were marked The fields within the hedge-rows were marked freshly-plowed farrows, about 4 feet apart, asked what that meant, "G. Hopper clear-butthe corn," was the response. "Three weeks to it was nearly a foot high in these fields. ago it was nearly a foot high in these fields. They are replanting it now. That's what those men you see working off there are doing."

Next we passed a field of about 60 acres of form just peeping above ground, but of a realthy, vigorous-looking growth. Observing my look of inquire, he remarked: "Mr. G. Hopper took that, too; but it's been replanted, and is up, as you see."

On our right was a little clump of stunted with timber,—one of those islands of trees ich as are common in the prairies. What atreacted my attention to it was the remarkably-leanly appearance of that clump of stunted imber. There was no tangled, rank under-rowth about it, and it was easy enough to see brough it to the other side, say 50 rods. That," said Mr. M. quietly, "was well set

n excellent condition a few weeks since. The hoppers are dainty in their tastes. They won't buch the prairie grass. You see it growing well wer there," pointing to a tract of open prairie, but they are fond of everything that is culti-ated, costs labor, and is valuable. They have deared out the pasture completely." So they lad, I saw, for not a vestige of grass was left ad, I saw, for not a vestige of grass was left teept a few scattering stubby spires of the llades. The road-side was lined with leafless hishes, the tips of the limbs of which were bare and white as the bones of a skeleton. He told he they were hazel-bushes, of which the grass-popers were also fond, and which they had aso gobbled. The skeletons of sumac-weeds slorned the road-side. These, too, had been hid have by the "corpora."

st in apple, peach, pear, and other fruit-trees, sth guide-boards set at the end of the rows, on thich were marked the varieties of each. The young trees, too, were leafless, and the shoots, and even limbs from a half to two-thirds of an both in diameter, were almost wholly stripped of hrk. This also was the work of the grasshoppers. Some of the hourseries thus destroyed were vived, I was informed, as high as \$20,000.

Meanwhile we were riding past an almost addanwhile we were riding past an almost deanwhile we were riding past an almost deanwhile we were riding past an almost advantage of the street of the condition of cora-fields, stretching way on either hand as far as the eye could tach, in which there was no corn visible, aless what had been replanted and was just pening through this ground. Occasionally we mae to what had been grain-fields. What had been outs resembled stubble fields, only not cut slow as haud. The leaves and heads had been sobled off by the voracious 'hoppers, and only the tre yellow straw was left standing. The wheathelds had been 'enhaved up 'so completely that he passed been 'enhaved up 'so completely that he places where they had been were only distiguishable by the deep green undergrowth, inf-concealed by the rank weeds that had young up since the late rains. Almost at each up of our horse more thought an away-mown field in haying-time. They are the fellows who were too young or rea disabled and couldn't go with the rest."

Mr. M. "Hold the reins a minute and I'll it some. Then you will see something is the after with nearly every one that is left."

Accordingly he sprang out the buggy and bept putting down he right boot vigorously, verver he saw a hopper alight. About two-thres those he killed we found on raising their the were distinctly perceptible without the

Chile I waited Mr. M. kept on stamping furity in the grass. He continued until an old an trudging stong with his coat off and his stied up in a handkerchief, whom we had sed ten minutes before we chalted, had got a samle shead of us. Finally, M. threw his hat or a big hopper, caught it, and putting a pin tough his body, stuck it to the buggy dash. I have been supported in the strength of the hopper had the strength of the hopper had to the strength of the hopper had to true amoyed me. It kept thrusting its over his back against the pin head and pushes over his back against the pin head and pushes over his back against the pin head and couldn't be looking at it either.

I want it would bus, "I want it would bus," I want it would mash its head. Oh, "asi M., "no bopper is so smally killed that. You might pull off both his wings, and to two, and set him loose, and had eat a woraciously than wer."

I like all middle-aged gentlemen I ever met were anthusiantic on horicaliture, is one of softest-hearted, genial follows, and

as the hopper kept kicking away at the pin-head, he added: "I hate to see anything suffer,—except these d—d hoppers, but I tell you after the way they have gone through us, I rather enjoy it. Yet, it's only their instinct to eat us out." After that, and remembering that his nursery, valued at \$20,000, and the crop on his two farms, had been devoured by the hoppers, I didn't think it worth while to inquire why he had kloked about in the prairie grass, stamping hoppers until he was red in the face and out of breath, while he-couldn't reduce their numbers much more than he might have reduced the waters of the Missouri with a tin-pail.

in-pail.

When we had rode about 8 miles, to my surprise, we came upon fine fields of corn, in which the stocks would have averaged 2 feet in height. Beyond were fine fields of wheat and oats almost ready to be harvested. At rare intervals in the corp-fields, there were hare patches, and bald stubble was to be seen in a few places in the grash-fields. But on driving a mile or two further, we saw that the crops were scarce damaged at all. We made a detour and recrossed the grasshopper range at another point, and I found, as had been stated to me by every person of whom I had made inquiry, that.

THE GRASSHOPPER RANGE

In this (Otoo) county was confined to a belt in the townships bordering on the Miss -ri, and ranging from 6 to 8 miles in width. Within this belt, which in this (Otoo) county comprises about 35 square miles, the hoppers have literally laken everything growing except the prairie-grass and milk-weeks. The range also extends disgonally across the lower-central portion of the county, following the course of the Little Nemaha River and its tributuries. In all, the loss in Otoe is estimated, by the best informed persons, at one-half the growing crop of the county, which comprises about eighteen Cougressional townships, nearly every acre of which is susceptible of cultivation. There is, however.

No ACTUAL DESTITUTION, nor even difficulty about obtaining seed for replanting. The farmers of Otoe County are generally well-to-do; their farms are paid for; their credit is good; and at least two-thirds the devastated district has already been replanted, and the whole of it, it is estimated, will be, before the lapse of another weak. They have shown the most commendable spirit in this matter—some of them now being engaged in replanting for the third time. The general sentiment among them is summed up in the phrase I hear every when he most commendable spirit in this matter—some of them now being engaged in replanting for the third time. The green of provides wheat. With a favorable scaen, the green of parting o

they call it here, widens so as to include at the southern boundary of Nebraska a strip 40 or 50 miles wide, as is reported; but which I shall explore in order to get at the facts with accuracy. Thence the belt extends into Hansas. Early in June the hoppers began to take

THEIR FLIGHT
toward the plains and foot-hills of the Northwest and the only damage done by them

toward the plains and foot-hills of the Northwest, and the only damage done by them outside the locust-belt counties has been when they have encountered head-winds and alighted—never longer, I am informed, than for twenty-four hours, after which they resumed their light. The reports of these damages it is that have created the impression prevailing in some quarters of the East that the entire State is overrun by the 'hoppers. At present, save the few remaining stragglers, they have disappeared. The serious question remaining is whether those left will deposit ergs that will next spring hatch, and whether in July, as last year, there will be another incursion of them swarming down from Wyoming and Montans.

Harry.

Harry.

MUSIC.

tion of Three Houses—The Root & Sons Music Company. One of the most important movements musieally which have ever taken place in Chicago is the recent consolidation of the houses of Root & Sons, Root & Lewis, and Chandler & Curtiss & Sons, Root & Iewis, and Chandler & Curtise as The Root & Sons Music Company. Twenty years ago George F. Root, E. T. Root, and C. M. Cady placed over the door of 95 Clark street that magic legend, "Root & Cady." Their publications penetrated to the remotest hamlets of the Western land, and during the War their ame became national. The Great Fire found hem in the finest Music Rooms in the country

of the Western land, and during the War their fame became national. The Great Fire found them in the finest Music Rooms in the country in the Crosby Opera-House. From that calamity resulted the division of the business into several senaller houses, which on the list of January last were consolidated as announced. The new firm embraces in its organization George F. Root. Frederic W. Root, E. Towner Root, William Lewis. W. A. Root, and Charles C. Curtiss, with Mr. Curtiss as manager.

Although nearly six months have elapsed since this consolidation, the firm has not been idle. The work of consolidating and removing the three stocks to their present admirable location, at No. 166 State street, has moved steadily onward. Here we find them in commodious quarters, occupying the entire building, which has undergone a complete renovation and adaptation to their greatly increased business. From the basement—devoted to music books; first floor—sheet-music, offices, etc.; second floor—panos and organs; third floor—imported goods, etc., etc.,—there is scarcely an inch of space not occupied by their comprehensive stock. In sheet-music, they have the most carefully selected stock west of New York, with the best assortment of foreign music in the market, which gives them a monopoly of this demand. In imported goods, we find violins and guitars, accordeous, flutes, banjoe, violin and guitars strings, harmonicas, brass and German silver band instruments, etc., etc., in endless variety,—in fact, every article known to the trade,—which they import direct, having inherited from the mother house such extensive connections with the great makers of Ecrope as to give them a monopoly of this demand. In imported cons, flutes, banjoe, violin and guitars strings, harmonicas, brass and German silver band instruments, etc., etc., in endless variety,—in fact, every article known to the trade,—which they import direct, having inherited from the mother house such extensive connections with the great makers of Ecrope as to give them a monopoly of gentlemen who have been indentified with music in the West almost ever since it has had existence. They need no introduction to the public. Individually they have done a great work in the fostering and devolopment of music. Conjointly they will do much more, and our readers will join us in wishing them the fullest

EXPATRIATED GERMAN_CATHOLICS.

New Yoak, July 2.—A number of German Catholic ecclesiastics and others, who have been driven out of the German Empire by the operation of the Falk law, have arrived here, and started for Tentoplis. Effingham County, Ill., via the Eric Railroad, where they expect to find an asylum in the Catholic religious institutions in that city. Among them are twelve pricets, sixty ecclesiastical students, and fifteen females of different religious orders. The exiles were very warmly received upon their arrival, many of the citizens going to the dock to welcome them.

RESPECTFULLY DECLINED.

Judge Farwell Refuses to Inter fere in the Family Quarrel.

He Leaves it to Judge Booth to Settle His Own Injunctions.

Desperate and Unsuccessful Hunt for Him.

Peace at the City-Hall.

HUNTING A JUDGE. NOBODY WILL TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The fact that the Board-of-Police injunction was to come up in Judge Farwell's Cours did not attract a large audience yesterday morning. Mr. M. W. Fuller, counsel for complainants, was the only person interested present when the Court opened. Judge Dickey and Mesars. Goudy and Tuley were late in appearing, and the Commissioners of Police were even a little behind them. The proceedings, which took rather an unexpected turn, were unexciting. The only chance the few spectators had to enjoy themselves, if they attended in the hope of seeing some fun, was to grow hilarious over counsel's discomfiture when Judge Farwell objected to hearing the case. It was quite a treat to witness the efforts made to capture the Court, and the

discombine when Judge Farwell objected to hearing the case. It was quite a treat to witness the efforts made to capture the Court, and the case with which the latter evaded them. There was but one opinion when counsel were referred to Judge Booth for an extension of the injunction—that the Judges do not relish the business, and are anxious to avoid it. Counsel were evidently unprepared for this attitude of the Judge. The bill and injunction bond had been filed on the ene hand, and a demurrer presented on the part of defendants.

THE DISCUSSION

which occurred was as follows:

As soon as the attention of the Court was obtained, Judge Dickey said: If the Court please, there is a matter of an injunction pending which it is very important should be disposed of one way or the other. It is the case of Sheridan et al. vs. Colvin et al. The bill was filed and an injunction allowed for five days enjoining the Mayor, the members of the Common Council, and other officers, from acting under an ordinance which was passed abolishing the Board of Police—the latter body insisting that the ordinance was void and that they are an existing Board. The public service requires that the question should be determined at an early day, and we are here for the purpose of discussing it. Notice on one side has been made to extend the injunction, and on the other side we have served a notice to dissoive.

I had learned indirectly that something of this kind was to come before me. I have but to-day and to-morrow to remain in this Court, and then I go to the Criminat Court; and a number of matters have accumulated on my hands which it is quite important I should dispose of, if possible, before leaving this Court. It is, therefore, really impossible for me to give any attention to a matter of this hind. It is necessary for me to be at the Criminal Court Monday, and in the meantime I will be too much occupied to give attention to this matter. I don't want to begin and partly do something, and then break off. In an affair of this nature I think

this nature I think whoever takes hold should go on and dispose of it.

Allow me to make a single suggestion. I think your Honor misapprehends the usture or extent of this matter. The bill is very brief, and presents a single question of law—that is, as to whether a certain statute is in force or not, or has been repealed by another statute. We propose, on the part of the city, to interpose a denurrer which would dispose of it, and I think the whole discussion will not occupy more than a day. I may also suggest that the Court could give us part of a day in the Criminal Court during the course of next week. The City Attorney has preference there, and such an arrangement might be made. We are in some difficulty if your Honor cannot hear the case. Judge Williams, as I am informed, does not desire to hear the case; Judge Tree is absent; and the other two Judges are law Judges. It is very desirable in the public interest that your Honor should give your attention to it.

Judge Dickey—There are no facts in dispute.

Mr. Goudy—None whatever.

The Court—Brom the nature of the case, and from the persons interested, I think it cannot be necessarily a small or a short matter, and moreover.

impossible for me to take hold of the case. I have now more on my hands than can possibly be disposed of with justice to the parties and solicitors concerned. I would suggest, if no other disposition can be made of it, that Judge Booth, who granted the injunction, can continue it temporarily for a few days. He will be loose from the Criminal Court Monday, and be back here. From the experience I have had intest Court, I finik it is not convenient for me to hear such matters there. A Grand Jury and petit jury have been called for Monday, and my time is liable to be occubied every moment.

Mr. Goudy—I think the case can be disposed of finally by judgment on the demurrer.

Judge Dickey—The argument cannot take more than three or four hours.

Mr. Fuller—I agree with learned counsel on the other side that the matter will not necessarily occupy a great deal of time. If the injunction can be temporarily continued for a few days, we might perhaps submit it to your Honor en printed briefs. It would be better, however, all things considered, to have an oral argument, which would not extend beyond a few hours. The

which would not extend beyond a few hours. The case is exactly just as they have remarked; it turns upon

A SINGLE QUESTION PRACTICALLY.

The Court—I would have no objections to bearing this, and would rather like to hear it, for it is undoubtedly of interest and will be properly presented, but I have been so often dissppointed as to short cases. [Laughter.] To-morrow is my divorce-day, all of which cases are five-minute cases when they come before me, but sometimes last months. It is so in other matters. Short cases, in the opinion of counsel, generally prove long. I don't see how I can take the case at this moment. It seems to me the proper course to take, if Judge Williams is engaged, is to

to continue the injunction. He has already examined your papers, and knows something about the case; and he would undoubtedly continue this order until himself or somebody else could hear you. this order until himself or somebody else could hear you.

Mr. Taley—All the counsel are very anxious your Honor should hear the case.

The Court—Well, if Judge Booth will held the Criminal Court for the next three months so that I don't have to go from here, I will be happy to give you a month or so. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fuller—Your Honor can impose a limitation upon us. We can probably get Judge Booth to set two days, so that the case may be disposed of. As I understand the procedure of the Criminal Court, the City Attorney is entitled to preference for three days. Your Honor could give us the benefit of that privilege.

The Court—I would not want to limit you in such a case. If the business of the Criminal Court is such that I can with propriety and justice to the public interest hear you, I would as lief hear this as anything else. But I cannot undertake to hear this chancery matter if it will in any way interfere with criminal business.

Mr. Gondy—I would auggest that Judge Booth sit at the Criminal Court while your Honor hears this.

The Court—I have no objection if he will sit

this.

The Court—I have no objection if he will sit while I have time thoroughly to examine and dispose of this. It is a case I know nothing about. I may dispose of it on the day of hearing, and may want a week or a month to get through with

through with

ALL THE CONTEMPTS
that may follow. [Laughter.] If I have to send the city authorities and lawyers to jail I want to know it. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Goudy—We will satisfy Judge Booth that the case will not take long.

The Court—Very well. All I have to say about it is, that I cannot hear it to-day or to-morrow.

about it is, that I cannot hear it to-day or tomorrow.

Mr. Fuller—Will your Honor sit on Monday?

The Court—It will be necessary for mo, I believe, to be at the Criminal Court Monday.

Mr. Fuller—The injunction is nothing but a
preliminary order exparing on that day. We shall
want it continued.

The Court—I think Judge Booth will arrange
that matter, if you cannot be heard by him or
by me. I have no doubt he will extend it, and,
it the Judge is willing to remain there
DURING THE SUMMER VACATION,
you can let me know. [Laughter.]

Mr. Goody—We will be better negotiators on
that matter than your Honor.

The Court—Yes, you may be able to present it

in a different light. [Laughter.] But, as I be-fore remarked. I cannot hear it this week. The counsel then left court and had a nice

A visit to the Criminial Court was first made, but the Judge was not there. A return scamper to the City-Hall was next made in the hope of finding him, but his room was cherriess and deserted. The counsel then divided and secured the city in different directions, but the search proved fruitless. No trail could be struck, and the counsel, weary and footsore, sought the shade of the City-Hall once more. It was decided, after mature consideration, to give up all hopes of seeing Judge Booth, and to apply this morning for an extension of the rule to Judge Farwell. Notice to this affect was served on the defendants.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Still waters run deep, and in evidence of the fact it is merely necessary to cite Mark Sheridan. He sat at his desk yesterday, and scrib-

dan. He sat at his desk yesterday, and scrib-bled on a paper before him:

Full many a stoic eye and aspect stern,
Mask hearts where grief has little last to learn;
And many a with ring thought lies hid, not lost,
In smiles that least befit who wears them most.

And then he wondered whether they applied
most to himself or to Jacob Rehm, and only
gave over his wondering on this point on the
arrival of the other Commissioners. Then he
called the Board to order, had the minutes of the last meeting read and
approved, and proceeded to dispose
of the cases of policemen arraigned on
petty misdemeanors. During the progress of approved, and proceeded to dispose of the cases of policemen arraigned on petty misdemeanors. During the progress of these trials, Sunt. Rahn gave evidence of his allegiance to the Board by assisting in the trials, Consequently, everything was as harmonious yesterday as it was won to be in days gone by, when Mayor Colvin and the Board were at peace.

In the Fire Marshal's office everything was just as usual. The Fire Wardens reported at the usual hour, evidently thinking it better to continue to work where they were until they begin somewhere else. Marshal Benner has received no official notification that the office of Fire Warden has been abolished, and until he does he is determined to maintain the department. At the diamond-pin and dress—coat departments of the Hall, the quietness of yesterday reigned supreme. The Mayor's office inside and outside looked like a cheap employment bureau. All the decapitated members of the Fire and Police Departments of the past six years standing, and any number of unemployed pot-bouse politicians, find an abundance of attraction around that office. In all the others, the utmost quietness prevailed; all seemed gathering their reserve powers for the second onslaught of the battle.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Institution for Feeble-Minded Children – The Adjutant-General's Bounce-Other Matters. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Springfield, Ill., July 2.—Under the provis-

Springfield, Ill., July 2.—Under the provisions of the act to locate the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Gov. Beveridge to-day selected the following as Commissioners to select the location for the Institution: First Judicial District, Robert S. Anderson, of McLeansboro, Hamilton County; Second Judicial District, Robert L. Delany, of Marsball, Clark County; Third Judicial District, Gharles M. Dale, of Mattoon, Coles Co.; Fourth Judicial District, F. Ketcham, of Havana, Mason Co.; Fifth Judicial District, Stephen G. Paddock, of Princeton, Bureau Co.; Sixth Judicial District, Edward R. Alfen, of Aurora, Kane Co.; Seventh Judicial District, Joseph S. Reynolds, of Chicago. These

Bureau Co.; Sixth Judicial District, Edward R. Alfen, of Aurora, Kane Co.; Seventh Judicial District, Joseph S. Reynolds, of Chicago. These Commissioners are, as soon as possible, to meet and proceed to select a site for the building and a farm to contain not less than 40 acres. There are applications, for location from Springfield, Decatur, Chnton, Lincoln, Jacksonville, Quincy, Alton, and Pana.

Gov. Beveridge returned to the city this morning, and your correspondent, desirous of learning the true reason of his requiring the resignation of Adjt.-Gen. Higgins, called upon him, and was informed that Col. Higgins was not desired to resign for political reasons at all, but for repeated violations of the law governing his office. In one instance given, which occurred a day or two since, he had refused to long a camnon to be used on the Fourth of July, unless the party desiring it should agree to take 100 rounds of ammunition, at 75 cents a round. Complaint in this matter was made to the Governor decided to ask the Adjutant-General for his resignation. Col. Higgins will be. Capt. W. P. Emory, of this city, and Col. Malone, of Pana, are spoken of. It is pretty safe, however, that the successor of Col. Higgins will be a Chieago man.

The annual picine of the Pairons of Husbandery of this county will be held at McCoy's Grove on the 8th of September. It was so decided by the county will be held at McCoy's Grove on the 8th of September. It was so decided by the county will be held at McCoy's Grove on the 8th of September. It was so decided by the county will be held at McCoy's Grove on the 8th of September. It was so decided by the second of the sec

Higgins will be a Chicago man.

The annual picnic of the Patrons of Husbandery of this county will be held at McCoy's Grove on the 8th of September. It was so decided by their Executive Committee to-day.

A question having arisen as to who shall make the certificates authorizing agents to sell tickets for railroads, steamboats, etc., under the "sealpers' bill," which went into effect yesterfay, the Attorney-General decides that they must be signed by some person or pursons connected with the corporation anthorized to attach the seal of the corporation to his or their official acts.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold; loans made on real estate. EU-UENE C. LONG & BRO., 77 East Washington-tt. OMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLLATE REENEBAUM & CO., 110 Fifth av. MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITIES IN amounts of \$100 to \$100. STATE STREET SAVINGS BANK, 185 State-st., Palmer House. MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY SUM AT THE private office of the Diamond Purchasing and Loan Co., Rooms, Howe Building, cor. State and Jackson-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, stc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-sts., near Clark. Established 1854. MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT, IN sums of \$5,000 and newards, on improved property in and near Chicago. F. C. TAYLOR, 184 Dearborn-st Dasement.

(AVINGS DEPOSITS MADE IN THE CITY SAV.)

Ings Bank, corner Fifth-av. and Washington-st., between the 1st and 14th of July will draw interest from the lat.

TO LOAN-ON CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY ready, sums of Sib,000 and over at 2 per cent, \$4,000 and \$4 Doarborn-st.

TO LOAN-\$1,000, 20,000, AND \$2,000 AT 9 PER CENT on real cetate in Chicago or neighborhood, improved of unimproved. GEU. II. ROZET, 162 Washington-st.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LOANS WITH-proved or unimproved and the control of the c \$25.000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY OUNSAVELL, 146 State at \$50.000 TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PRECENT ON inside improved real estate by R. W. HYMAN, Jr., Room II, 186 LaSalie-st. BUSINESS CHANCES.

S OPPORTUNITY THAT SELDOM OFF
Auy business mas having from \$5,005 to \$7,000
n enter into a well-established and exceedingly promountacturing business; daily cash receipts as 00 to \$200 per day. A close investigation is ded estisfaction guaranteed so those meaning bur on others need apply. For particulars address those meaning to the contract of the second s YOUNG MAN WITH \$500 TO DEPOSIT, CAN secure good situation. Real estate security furnish.

Apply to KIMBALL & CO., 57 Washington-st., 100m f. Room 7.

A N EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE Address H 26. Tribune office.

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF GROCKRIES, with fixtures, for sale; No. 1 location, for \$575. Apply at 57 and 58 Watshab.av. ph at 8 and 8 Wabsin-av.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-MARKET DOING A GOOD business for also a good ubance for the sight man. reason given for selling out. Apply or address 148 West Twelfthet. P. M. D.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE-SPLENDID LOCA-tion, good trade; good reasons for selling; or will sell half interest to the right man. Address D 8. Triune office.

CE-CREAM SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE CREAD, on account of sickness. Rent low. 29 Cartes, on account of sickness. Rent low, ED State-si.

If you want to go into Business Calle at La Bél-Lie's Basiness Chance Agency, 148 South Clark et. Room t Bargains in groceries, hotels, asloon, boarding-houses, barber-abop, etc.

Polhange, A new and valuable paper-mill, including land, dwelting-houses, barber-abop, etc.

Polhange, A new and valuable paper-mill, including land, dwelting-house, single paper mill, including land, dwelting-house, and paper mill, including land, dwelting-house, and particulate address Post-Office Bur 623, Baltimore, Md. DIVORCES.

ESALR-ON TERMS EQUAL TO RENT, A NEV-room house, with lot, for \$2,500; cair \$ bjecks cas-cutral Park. Inquire on the premises or as office in 9, 146 East Madison-st. H. O, STON S. JOHR SALE-LOTS ON CHICAGO.AY., INDIANA,
DOR SALE-LOTS ON CHICAGO.AY., INDIANA,
Noble, Rele, Obio, and Armour-ets. No money re
united down to parties that will build. B. BIUKEE.
DIKE, 235 LASAID-et.
ON SALE-OR TO RENT-BEAUTIFULOOTAGON
marble-fredt houses, at prices to suit the times, Larry
marble-fredt houses, at prices to suit the times.

FOR SALE-25X16 ON INDIANA-AV. EAST front, south of Thirty-third-st., owned by non-resident; must be sold immediately. J. H. KRELER, H. Olark-st. lark-st.

FOR SALE A BUSINESS BLOOK ON STATE ST.

T cents will pay 15 per cent on amount asked. Fartisaving \$25,000 cash to invest can address 8 30, Tribun

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J. Exalas WAREN.
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OR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV—A VERY DESIR
shie Jatory and basement marble-front house or
lichigans-v., near Thirteenth-at. In perfect order, will
sary conveniences. Fessession when desired. Title per-POR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—CHOICE
lofs at low prices, and on long time, at 8 per cont.
J. REALAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce. POR SALE—WABASH-AV. NINETY-NINE YRARS
lease of lot 40x170, east front, north of Eldridgecourt, at a bargain. J. Ebatas Warken, is Unamber of Commerce
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TOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 901 MICHIGAN—AV.
TORSALE—AT A BARGAIN, 901 MICHIG

low. Inquire of JACOB WELL & GEORGIE A. SEAV.
KRNS, 148 Dearborns etc.

TOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH \$2,500.

TOR SALE—HOUSE and its worth \$3,500. for \$2,500.

L. WHITENEY, 146 LaSalic-st., basement.

TOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE THREE-STORY
If and basement marble from house No. 39 Twentyfitthet. with brick barn, all modern improvements,
systemic flocals on. The property is unincumbered and
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SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE—11,000—A GOOD 7.8000M COTTAGE

and in at Resinates, \$100 down, and \$15 monthly.
\$2 lots and unfinished autisage with good cellar at Fark
Ridge, \$500, with \$100 down, and \$16 monthly for balance.
New 18-room 'sstory house on brick foundation, and \$1
lots at Park Ridge, \$2.500, \$300 cash, balance to mit.
6-room cottage and \$2 lots, at Giomeos, \$700; only \$100
down and \$15 monthly, has a good cellar and well

\$1,000 will buy a new 7-room cottage and two lots at Depplaines, \$2100 down and \$15 monthly for balance, as good
plano taken towards one of the above places. Show
thom tree. RA BROWN, 161 LaSalle-st. Room,

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1 lot or houses and loss in Chicago, and would assume a
small incumbrance, 40 lots in South Chicago, 160 acres at
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mail incumbrance, 40 lots in South Chicago, 160 acres choice
land, near Lawrence, Karnat 225 acres choice
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POR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT BINSDALE— Houses and lots at prices and terms to suit agricoly. The finest property and best bargains of any suburb of chicago. S. B. BOWLES, 10 Dearbornest. Chicago. S. B. BOWLES, In Dearbornest.

LIOR SALY—AT A BARGAIN, 4 NEW HOUSES IN Glencous at cost: terms easy. MURTON OULIVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Black.

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Portland av., 9 rooms and harn, 250 - 857 West Indiann-the first story 4 sooms, 88. TRUESDELL 4

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Victor Italian Research Communication, cheap. Address
Victor Italian Research \$50 WILL BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND PLANO, TIN'S resicence, 873 Wabash-4v. TIN'S resistance, 973 Wabash-av.

\$240 fills BUY A BRAND-NEW AND MAGstrung basa agraffe attachment, full tren frame, French
grand actios, new improved scale, very elegant rossewad
case, with etra moldings, serpentian plints, finely carred
bega and till, eth tool and cover, for \$569, warranted
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bength at designee's ack in New York. BLAHTIN'S residence. 673 Vabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st. PERSONAL

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PERSONAL—WILL MRS. MANNING OR HER sister Julia Giuning call at 181 West Jackson et., and obligs her friend, MARY Mo. GOOD NOVELS, LAW-BOOKS, MEDICAL, SCIEN.
I time, and good historical works at half regular
prices, at GLBERT'S Old Book-Store, 165 South Clark.

WANTED-MALE HELP. W ANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG CLERK: ONE that has been employed in the city. Address D 13,

WANTED—25 COAL MINERS AT MINONK, ILL., full work guaranteed; there is no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at its LaSalie-st.

WANTED—TWO MASONS AND THREE LABOR-ors at 213 East Madison-st. J. Q. McCORD. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS WOOD-TURNER Apply at office SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-at.

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Wantsp. 28 New Mill. Hands 70 GO OUT To.
day, free fare; 5 farm hands; 25 for quarries. E.
A. ANORLI, 28 South Water at.

Wantsp. 10 Rulkoad MEN, 25 FARM hands, and 30 stone quarrymen, all free fare, and no office-fee; cash for men with baggags. ANDREW G.
BING & CO., 13 North Clark st.

U. ANTER. 20 WANTED-200 RAILROAD LABORENS; THI highest wages paid and free fare; also 25 farm hands R. F. CHRISTIAN, I South Giark-st., Room I, up-stairs

Address Box 53t, F. O.

WANTED—AN OLD MAN TO CARRY CINCULARS:
must come well recommended; wages \$1 per day.
Address U.T., Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS
and business tact to control an agency of a good
salling article: pany side to control an agency of a good
salling article: pany side.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN AN
office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN AN
office.

WANTED—MEN WITH SMALL MEANS FOR AN
WANTED—MEN WITH SMALL MEANS FOR AN
easy and floorestic business outside the city; such
as can apply with 53b to 55c cantial. WANTED—MEN WITH SMALL MEANS FOR AN essay and Bonorable business outside the city; such as can apply with \$20 to \$30 capital can have entire control of a county on terms that will pay \$70 a week; \$1 samples sent from for trial to those who mean business, but street-laftfors, portitiers, and boys not wanted. Address with stamp, RAT & CO., \$1 taskita-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SIX GOOD MEN WAITERS FOR SUN-days. Apply at 6 p. m. Saturday at 107 South Clark.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN ICE CREAM PAR-Halisted-st.

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At 3 cloice at 1025 Mishigan as.

WANTID—TRAVELING SaleSMAN WITH \$200, can accure a paying interest in tight magniacturing the sales of the sales inversion; practical idea, and a sales of the sales inversion; practical idea, and a sales of the sales inversion; practical idea, and a sales of the sales inversion; practical idea, and a sales inversion; practical idea, and a sales inversion of the sales inversion and sales inversion of the sales inversion and a sales in a sales inversion and a sales inversion and a sales inversion. The sales inversion and a sales inversion. The sales inversion and a sales inversi MANTED-A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A restaurant; 30 inquor; one that can loan about \$200 for a short time; I will give a good chance. Apply at 129 Nouth Clark et., Room 1.

WANTED - A PHOTOGRAPHIO PRINTER. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

man girl competent to do general housework; wages \$4
pur work.

WANTED—A GOOD CTRL FOR GENERAL
housework: Apply at 80 North State-st. WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, TO DO SECOND Work and assist in bare of children. Address W. H. OLEVIN, Oakhand Postal Station, Cipesago:
WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL, FOR general housework (small family); must be first-class cool, scaler, and fromers. Etc. West Admiss-d. WANTED A GIRL FOR KITCHEN. TO AGOOD.
steady girl good wages. MELSTED Coffee-House
and Bakery, 112 Dearborn-st., near Washington. W ANTED-AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAID; one accustomed to hotel chamber-work. Address J one accusatomed to notes chamber-work. Address J. Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK;
family of three. Reference required. Apply at 949 WANTED-AT 167 FREMONT-ST., WEST OF LIN-WANTED GIBLS IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS
strastions, in city or country, should call at MRS.
BAKER'S free office this day, 416 Wabash-av.

WANTED-AT 137 FOURTH-AV., TWO FIRST-WANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS IRONERS. COR-ner Milwankee-av. and Rucker-st. 80'clock. F.

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giolo, for private families, hotels, laundries, eity
and country; at MRS, DUSKE'S office, 86 Mibraukee-ar. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

I XCHANGE.— I WILL GIVE so ACRES GOOD L. landin Eastern Kansas or clear lots at Washington Ensights, for good horse and buggy or first-class plane. Address M 85, Tribuse office.

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Hy fost on Forty-first-st., near Langley-av.

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Ho feet at Kanwood, Woodlawn-av., near Forty-sixth.

Hy feet on Syring-st., near Worthworth-av., and several

ols at Salgherood.

I have several stores and dwellings left en Archever, now Twonly-third-st, No. 185 Glowest, North Side.
Also, several octagon fronts, 2-story and basement, South Side, between the Southerards, convenient to street and steam-cars. and steam-cars.

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50 acres at Abband, Case County, III; finest core land in the State.

130 acres overlooking Delevan and Darian. Want dear city or suburban property in Cook County.

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150 acres overlooking Delevan and Darian. Want dear city or suburban property in Cook County.

150 EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE BRICK Abouts, with subange for South Side acres property, plear; the owner expects to leave the city, and does not arro to refit; cash value about \$20,000. Address D 13, 17 inches office.

Tribuse office.

TO EXCHANGE—D ACHES NEAR WASHINGTON Heights, near depot and car-shops of C., D. AV. Railroad. Good chances for subdivision. Will exchange for clear house and to and some cash. Apply to E. S. DERYER, 73 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—YERS-CLASS RESIDENCE Allow property near Lincoln Park, worth \$100,000; also Lake allow property worth \$40,600 reg. RESIDENCE WASTED—\$100 WORTH OF JOB PRINTING IN Exchange for a lot at Park Ridge or elsewhere. IRA BROWN, 162 LaSelle-st. A RIGGO or elsewhere. W. ANTED-TO TRADE-A LOT OF NEW SCALES WANTED-810.00 NOTE OF J. E. YOUNG.
guaranteed by Chicago, Danville & Vincennes
Ealiroad Company and S. J. WALKER, due or not
due, in exchange for real estate. E. D. COLGAN, Jr.,
184 Dearburn-st., Room 5.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

changed.

22 ABERDEEN ST. NICELY FURNISHED

22 rooms, with or without board, for married couples
or young people; all comforts: location most desirable;
terms (er) reasonable. Day boarders wanted.

or young people; all comforts; location most desirable; terms very reasonable. Day boarders wanted.

South Side.

Ridbridge Court, By Lake Park, Furmished pariors or rooms to rent. Ladys or gentleman's board \$5 to \$7 per week; day board, \$4.

43 AND 4 RAST MONRORST., OPPOSITE PALTOMER OF THE TOWN Shapes home.

374 SOUTH STATE-ST. GOOD BOARD FOR Thickness of piaso and bath; day floard, \$4.

446 YERNON-AV., MEAR CORNER THIRTY-mas and wife, with beard, \$5 per week.

470 she day-hoard. \$5 per week.

North Side.

North Side.

North Side.

NEVADA HOTEL, 16 AND 16 WABASH-AV., but wenn Madi son and Monroe-gis.—Good room, with coard, 51.50 to 52 per day, 57 to 510 per week. Day ourd 55 per week.

BOARD WANTED. DOARD-IN A SUBURBAN TOWN ON THE LAKE Behove for gentleman and wife. Address stating occation and terms C St. Tobuse office.

Booked-A GENTLEMAN WISHES A HOME IN A Belgasant private family on South Side; large room; sath near hi; will pay liberally if suited. Address J C C, reintine office.

OHANGE TO GET A BARGAIN IN A P. Bor suit. A brand new 28th walnut and Terry as a lit. I places, for the An alogast walnut and Terry as a lit. I places, for the An alogast walnut parter suit, from proting, retain process, fills for 28th. A very take a proting, retain process, finely carved and polished, and will apliended as homeodo, entirely new, each at 18th. Goods warranted in every respect, and at 18th. Goods warranted in every respect, and at 18th. Goods warranted in every respect, and the first places are not seen as a second seen of the second seed seen of the second second second seen of the second d. NARTIN'S, residence to, was and an entire to the state of the state matiremen and real

SCPERIOR FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, WITH SITE STATES AND ACTION OF STATES AN

SITUAT JONS WANTED-MALE 6, Tribune office.

ITUATION WANTED. BY AN ENGLISHMAN; IS

s therroughly-competent bookkeeper, and has first-less Gameian competent bookkeeper, and has first-less Gameian of T. Bushop, 28 North Wells-st.

Address A. Address A. Competence of the bookkeeper of the bookkeeper, and has first bookkeeper of the bookkeeper, and has first bookkeeper, and

Trades:

STUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 MACHIN
S (also engineer) on general jobbing or to do repa
second a factory; understands all the branches or
prode, get and steam-fitting included. No object is
and the entry. Address for one mouth MACHIN
shear Post-Office. Chicago Post-Office.

ITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER, TO rem a stationary engine. Piotes call at the Rock island House, as Subruman-st., for CHARLES COLLINS. Truation Wanted—BY A GOOD Pinishing on woolen goods, round Chichago. Was finishing it alden's mill. Springfilld, Mass. CHARLES MULLER Quincy House, 194 East Vat Buren-st.

Coachmen. Teamsters. &c.

ITUATION WANTED—AS GROUM OS COA
man; thereaghly understands his busines; gereanes. Address J. GRANT, Tribune office.

ITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, TH
Oughly taderstands berses and carriages. Williad
bligting; good reference. Address L Si, Tribune offi MiscelianeousCITUATION WANTED—A COMMERCIAL TRAY
of the with year experience, sincily temperate at
thoroughly competent, it now open for an entagement,
strong or commission. Note but first-class
boness need answer, Address COMMERCIAL the office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD COOK IN A Brist-class private family. Good city references if required. No, 677 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL, IN hotolo restaurant, city or country: can furnish best references as kitches-girl. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook in hotol or restaurant; city or country; Canadian girl; best of references. Call at or address till Wabash-av. SITUATION WANTED-RY A GOOD, REBIABLE girl to do chamber work. Please call on or address to M T, 48 Wahash 4v,

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. OTION-WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHI on-st., have sales of horses, carriages, and harm days, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10 s. 19. hule time given to test all horses sold under warrant Theselays, Thursdays, and Saturclays, at it a. m. Ample time siven to test all horses sold under warrantee. PARTIAL CATALOGUE FOR THIS DAY'S SALES.

We would invite the attention of the public to a large stock of horses, carriages, and harnesses which we shall offer to-day, a partial tils of which is as follows:

One team of buy horses, 15% bands high, kind and sound, 6 and 7 years old, and sold under a full warrantee; they will make a good bangs or draft team and can be driven single or double.

A team of gray marcs, years old, kind and sound, fine steppors, and will make a fine library or burgs team; sold for no fault but wans of use.

One handsome carred horse, 7 years old, A No. 1 under the saddle or in harness; cost the present owner \$2.5; sold for no fault, party whiting de leave the enty.

6 top buggies, side bar and end spring, and 2 open road wagons. All are entirely new these are of the best makes and wagrants. Also other vehicles of all styles and makes, and silve which reflects of all styles and makes, and silve which go to the season of the silve us a call. We shall also offer whit these a tull time of harmouse, single and double, new and second-hand. Sale on Tuesday harts as the style of the season of the seaso

A FINE STOCK OF CARRIAGES AND PHARTONS, etc., etc., for sale & for brices, at the Wabashar. sales second-hand phaeton. P. L. SMITH.

BRD-BUGS AND GOCKROACHES COMPLETELY with full instruction. ARTHUN OAKLEY, GOS State-st. Be exterminated by contract warranted, or article so with full instructions. ARTHUR OAKLEY, 52 State-of the contract of the co been runs, a light gide bar, top borger, A set of double harness, two sate of single narness (one silver and the other gold mounted), and a nice unsket phaseton. Address F ib, Tribune office.

FOR SALE-ALL KINDS AND ALL PRICES OF Dougree, top and open; will trade new ones for old ones. An elegant side bar, open, suitable for speeding, at your own price. 175 to 175 West Adams—si. bonn. An osgan aim one, open, throat own price it follows to the particular of the price of the

126 State-st. "FIRE REST FAMILY CARRIAGES AND ALL KINDS."

I of three-spring and pour-phasions ever offered in this material for fine price are now for sale at RDWARDS Carriage Emportum. 20 Wakeshaw. COOUNTANT-BOOKS OPENED, BALANCED and closed; complicated accounts adjusted; workquiring an expert solicitor, by WEBB, 172 East Madi A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH GOUNtry readers can dr so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG. 9 Jackson-st.
A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT
the highest price, by JONAS A. DREISMA, 29
South Clark-st. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

BOOLD CHARGE. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

POURTH OF JULY CREERATIONS ARE ONLY
compisee with Aid glores eighthe for the occasion.

PARIS GLOVE STORE, 49 State-st.

TO CONTRACTORS AND NUB-CONTRACTORS—
13,600 to 10,640 yards of earth exewation to move;
good work and close to city; good price. Address H 15,

Tribune office. THERE WILL BE A GRAND SOCIABLE PIONIC I held on the 4th and 8th of July at 511 Noble-st., near WANTED-FILLING. INQUIRE OF J. B. SMITS WANTED - A RESPONSIBLE BUILDER TO greet four houses on LaSalle-at, in partnership with owner. Address OWNER, Room 4, 75 Fifth-3. WANTED TO BUY OR RENT A MEDIUM-SIZE second-hand safe. Also a lotter-press. D T., Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND. POUND-A PORTEMONNAIR CONTAINING A FRW dollars and a photograph card, valuable to the owner, which can be had by proving property and paring for this divertisement. Inquire of S. B. JOHNSON, 22 Fulwhich can be had by previous property and paying for this advertisement. Inquire of S. B. JURINSON, M. Fai-toos-et.

Long-et.

is octule and datable for particular inquire of of STARUSS, 61% Kimisell, in etors.

PARTNER WANTED-WORKING, WITH CASH contained \$25,000; in a very desirable business. A thereagh mee's axis preferred. The best of references gives and required. Address for 3 days D. 24, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$2,000; SUBSTANTIAL paying business; sea be increased immensely. Apply at 172 Madison-et., Roum 2.

PARTNER WANTED-IN THE GENERAL COM-tribution business with \$250. A good channe. Address O 35, Tribune-cities,

PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$10,000 OAPITAL OIL affine the company with large powers. Capital salary, and large studies passanteed. Address O 41, Tribune office.

POR SALE-CABBAGE LATE FLAT DUT Plants See stock, at me per litt, at unressy on We in the first morth of Prity fifth-st., Hyde Fust.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage Prepaid at this Office. 1 year \$13.00 | Weekly, 1 year \$1.6! eakly 7.50 | Five copies 7.50 | Ten copies 14.00 3.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

WANTED—One active agent in each town and pecial arrangements made with such.

Epecimen copies sent free.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per wee Daily, delivered, Sunday included. 30 cents per wee Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Corner Madison and Dearborn-vis.. Chicago, Ill. TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Mor MY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Monroe. Afternoon: "Uncle Tom's C "Robert Emmet" and "Horseshoe

OLEY'S THEATEE-Randolph street, between and ia Salle. Engagement of Mrs. Oates' English . Company. Afternoon; "Girofle-Girofla." Evel-"The Pretty Perlamer." M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street. Dearborn and State. Engagement of the B Fifth Avecus Theatre Company. Afternoon; of the Day," Evening: "The Big Bonanza." TWENTY-THIRD STREET BASE-BALL GROUND Championship game between the Brown Stockings of Shouls and the White Stockings of this city, at 3:35 o'close

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, July 3, 1875.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

The Civil-Rights bill operates as a twoedged instrument, cutting both ways. A white man in Washington has brought suit against the proprietor of a colored boarding house for refusing him accommodations.

Illinois has been selected as a haven of refuge for a small colony of Catholics, who have left Germany to escape the disagreeable ons of BISMARCK in the enfo of the Falk laws. The pilgrims arrived at New York yesterday, and will locate at Tentopolis, Effingham County. There are over eighty in the party, which includes priests, students, and female members of ecclesias-

No better evidence could be furnished of the improved condition of business in Chicago than is found in the columns of THE TRIBONE to-day, which contain a larger number and greater bulk of advertisements have appeared in this paper on any week-day for over two years. Merchants are quick to feel the popular pulse, and when they advertise heavily it is prima facie evidence that siness is brisk, and times are getting easier.

The racing season in Chicago began yeserday at Dexter Park. The running races were the finest ever witnessed in Chicago, the time in two heats being the fastest ever all the races has seldom been equaled in single day upon any race-course. Hereto-core this class of turf sports has acuired but moderate popularity hereday there is no reason why contests of ed between first-class thoroughbred horses ould not hold their own with trotting races, and make Chicago a racing centre equal in prominence to Fordham, Baltimore, Saratoetc. Liberal purses will bring the

Affairs at Matamoras have taken a decidedly warlike turn, if the press dispatches are to be credited. Cortina, the horse-stealing nent could not shut its eyes to, and it is probable that hints from this side of the Rio Grande have had something to do with this bold outlaw has had much to do with the thieving and murderous border raids is a fact which is too well authenticated to admit of question, and his removal, as is now said to be the purpose of the Mexican officials, to Vern Cruz, will doubtless have a strong tendency to give peace and security to the herders and tlers on the Texas side of the Rio

From among the many conflicting reports published concerning the grasshopper rav-ages it is not easy to form a correct idea of the situation, which has been exaggerated and belittled by turns, according to the in-terest of localities. In order to arrive at the exact truth, and to avoid all possibility of misrepresentation, THE TRIBUNE has dispatched "Harryth," the able and careful prrespondent whose letters from the South have attracted such general attention by reason of their accuracy and fairness, to the regions afflicted by the grasshopper plague scrupulously investigate and conscien-usly chronicle the exact condition of af-rs. His first letter is published this morning, embodying a description of the section of country thus far visited, and others will follow soon. The accounts given by "Harryth" may be relied on as correct in every

Commissioners to pay \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year for printing their proceedings is a shalow, barefaced job. The two periodicals which are singled out as the recip manza may have claims upon the individual ambers of the Board, but it is hardly fair members of the Board, but it is hardly fair to make the tat-payers square the account. If the proposed arrangement is made, it will amount to an absolute gratuity, as everything of public interest which transpires at the meetings of the County Board is fully and fairly reported by the newspapers at no cost to the county. For the routine business necessary to be placed on record ample provision is made by the printing of the minutes of the Board in pamphlet form four times a year at the expense of the county. Therefore, any "official" publication of the proceedings in obscure sheets of no circulation would be wholly superfluous,—a deliberate "give away" of the people's money.

unsettled yesterday. Mess pork was rather quiet and unchanged, closing at \$19.50 cash, and \$19.67;@19.70 for August. Lard was dull and 10c per 100 hs lower, closing at \$13.15@13.20 cash, and \$13.85 for August. \$13.15@13.20 cash, and \$13.35 for August.

Meals were quiet and firm at 8½c for shoulders, 11½c for short ribs, and 12c for short clears. Highwines were quiet and steady at \$1.16 per gallon. Lake freights were moderately active and firmer at 2½@3c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was more active and strong. Wheat was active, and 1c lower, alosing at \$1.05 cash, and \$1.03 for Ansanger.

gust. Corn was irregular, closing \$c lower, at 68\$c cash, and 70\$c for August. Oats were in better demand, and \$c\$ higher, closing at 51\$c for July, and 40c for August. Bye was quiet and 1c higher at 92c. Barley was quiet and easier at \$1.00@1.01 for September. Hogs were in good demand, and clos chiefly at \$6.70@7.10. Cattle were more active and firmer, with sales at \$2.30@7.30. Sheep were dull at \$2.50@4.25.

Mr. BEECHER is shortly to go into country for his summer vacation, and at the Plymouth prayer-meeting last night he ad-dressed his congregation on the subject of dressed his congregation on the subject of the trial, the result of which has not altered his determination to continue his relations with the church as though nothing had happened. He evidently regards the jury's disagreement as a complete vindication, judging from his humorous allusion to the safe passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea, and the fact that they could now look back and see the wheels of PHARAOH'S chariots sticking in the mud. Of course the congregation laughed heartily at this Indicrous picture of the sorry flight of the Triron faction as viewed from the Plymouth standpoint. Brother Sheararan was there in all his glory, and became so enthusiastic in the course of his prayer-meeting argument as to venture the assertion that the letters of Mr. Beechen were the proudest

THE RECOVERY FROM THE PANIC. A day or two ago we briefly sketched an outline of the healthful progress made in the country since 1873 in the way of paying debts, settling balances, winding up explopeculations, and the re-establishmen credit upon an improved basis. We have reduced the debts due to and by our banks, to and by our various corporations, and the debts due between individuals have been largely reduced. There have been some heavy losses. Capital stock representing over two thousand miles of railroad track in this State has been extinguished. Other capital stock has been practically extinguished on railroads where the bonded debt exceeds the value of the roads and the earnings pay no interest. But the general result of the settlement has been healthful. The real has been separated from the fictitious, and the insubstantial from the substantial. All that was real has been rescued from the wreck, and the business of the country has imaginary foundation. Speculation is dead. Wild-catting is over. A result of this, as we described yesterday, was an immense surplus of capital—of actual money, temporarily un-employed, but waiting business investment. Any man can get all the money he needs at low interest for legitimate business, but not a dollar can be had for speculation, or upon fancy stocks, or obligations of unproductive transportation companies. The construction companies and other Credit-Mobilier organizations have generally ceased to exist, so far

life. Like all men required to deal with facts, they must go slowly. They have lost heavily upon the stocks of goods they held at the time of the panic and on the debts due them; but with the substance left them and free of debt they enter upon a new but a safe and paying business. But they are out of the woods in one sense. They are no longer speculating, nor making goods for speculators, nor receiving as money the notes and bonds of speculators. The contraction of credit is a purifying process. It has weeded out questionable and doubtful credit. Credit w means substance and available property. In the meantime the business of 1874, even as compared with that of 1873, shows an improvement. There were in 1874 but 1,900 redited. Cortina, the horse-stealing miles of railroad constructed, against an averand noted desparado, has won a notoyears, but the roads constructed in 1874 were needed and were productive, while the others have scarcely paid their working expenses. The net earnings of the roads have exe those of 1873, the excess being due to the reduction of expenses and the economical management. Though the rates of freight were greatly less, the transportation com-panies received fifty-five millions of dollars more than in 1872, and one hundred and seventeen millions more than in 1871. This shows that the amount of productions moved have increased largely. Even during the seeming stagnation following the panic, production has really been increasing. This shows further that the panic really touched no one not involved in the speculations of 1873. All who were doing legitimate business only were unharmed. We know this from another fact, that in 1874 there were more mortgages on farming lands paid off and discharged than in any of several preceding years, and the loan agencies report that the payment of interest and principal on mortgaged farms in 1874-5 has never been interrupted. Generally it has been prompt. Production, therefore, while interrupted to a

Production, therefore, while interrupted to a large extent in certain lines, has gone on increasing in others, and in 1874, taking the volume of products transported by yards and pounds, has been larger than in 1873.

The panic, and the subsequent season of settlement, has forced economy in all lines of business. It has checked personal extravagance, which is one of the most difficult of all things to accomplish. The War. all things to accomplish. The War, and the fortunes made by it; the speculation and gambling that followed, facilitated by the depreciated lowed, facilitated by the depreciated currency, begot a reckless and extravagant system of living. Each man who made a fortune by short process set up an establishment at once the envy and the eventual ruin of all his neighbors who attempted to imitate him. It demoralized society. Extravagance cost money, and money was sought by all possible means. Old-fashioned notions of integrity were abandoned; labor and integrity were voted to be too slow. Hence a long and unbroken line of defalcations, extending through every grade of official station, and to banks, railroads, and all other corporations, and even to private all other corporations, and even to private business. Fiduciary trusts were violated. The result was debt piled upon debt, and crime upon crime. The panic brought this kind of business and this kind of living to a full stop. It introduced of living to a full stop. It introduced economy in expenditure; an abandonment of fast living. It out off unlimited credit; it forced those who had money or goods to exercise caution and prudence, short credits and for low amounts, and prompt payment as an essential for any credit. It has left millions of dollars unsold, but it has averted bankruptcy. It has compelled moderation in expenditure, and this has had the effect of increasing unexpended balances. Incomes have been shortened, but the reduction of expenditure has offset the loss of receipts.

est toil had become in a measure disraceful; it is now a sought-for necessity.

All this has not been without its blessin and its profit. The country is richer to-day, in its freedom from debt, than when it was in its freedom from debt, than when it was in the fabulous expectations which exploded in 1878. Production—the annual addition to the aggregate wealth of the nation—has gone on steadily, and to-day there is more real, substantial wealth in the country than there was when the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad were counted among the assets. So long as this production goes on, so long as could be a support the standard of the production goes on, so long as credit rests upon substance and not upon wind and water, so long as men live within their incomes and do not consume as much as they produce, their prosperity will con-tinue, and storms like that of 1873 will not be possible.

BEECHER AND TILTON The greatest trial of this age and country—
Thiron es. Brecher—has come to the lame and impotent conclusion that has been articipated ever since the close of the evidence. The jury has failed to agree on a verdict. Nobody is responsible for this unsatisfactory termination except the parties to the suit, and the relative measure of their responsibility cannot yet be determined. Never was there abler or more persistent effort on all sides to arrive at truth and justice, in compliance with the arbitrary technical requirements of the law, and to the satisfaction of the public. The struggle has lasted six months lacking two days. After some preliminary proceedings, the case was called for trial on Monday morning, Jan. 4, and the jury was discharged vesterday morning, July 2. One hundred and eleven witnesses were examined, the testimony of some of them occupying several days. The summing-up for the defense consumed fourteen days, and Mr. Beace addressed the jury on the part of the plaintiff seven days. Judge Nemson's charge was brief, pointed, and intelligent; and he has presided over the trial throughout, though baset by countless complications, technicalities, and obstacles, with great fairness, impartiality, and learning that have given him the position of a model Judge. The counsel on both sides included the very highest legal ability in the country, and they found a fertile field in the intensity of the issue, the accomplishments and elo quence of many of the witnesses, and the freedom which the Court afforded each of them to tell his story in his own way. The jury was composed of men conceded on all sides to be persons of more than ordinary in-telligence, and all of the jurors have taken the most lively interest and evinced the most keen appreciation from first to last. The could not agree after an earnest consultation of eight days and nights. Thus nothing wa lacking which time, money, and ability could command to bring the issue to a final and satisfactory termination. Yet there has been a failure, and the issue of veracity between

when the trial began.

How is this disagreement to be construed?

It does not mean that Mr. BEECHER is undoubtedly guilty; it does not mean that he is clearly innocent. It would be a distortion of law and a strain upon common sense to claim a vindication for Mr. BEECHER because the jury failed to assess damages upon him for the benefit of Mr. Tilton. The jury is reported to have stood 9 to 3; this does not mean that Mr. BEECHER is nine parts innocent and three parts guilty. Had they been discharged three or four days ago they would probably have been found seven for BEECHES and five for TILTON. Would he then have been seven parts innocent and five parts guilty? It was a question of fact, and not any question of law, which puzzled the jury. It was impossible to arrive at a unanimous conviction that Mr. BERCHER was innocent of the crime of adultery, or that he was guilty as charged by the plaintiff, and the rauders makes him an ally of the latter. disagreement of the twelve men is a reflex of England has now no choice. She must fight. guilty as charged by the plaintiff, and the average representatives. Their numerical

TILTON and BEECHER stands just where it did

division is purely fortuitous, and may or may not typify the public division on the question It cannot be denied, however, t at there were other considerations besides the direct issue of the innocence or guilt of Mr. BEECHER, and the twelve men asked to try that issue could no more escape their influence than those outside the court-room. All of these considerations were favorable to Mr BEECHER. First and foremost was the exalted position of the defendant, which included the service he has rendered the cause of rethe service he has rendered the cause of re-ligion, the presumable purity of his former life, his great power of eloquence and per-sonal magnetism, and the united and enthu-siastic partisanship of his own powerful, wealthy church. Scarcely second to these in-fluences in his behalf was the contemptible attitude in which the plaintiff appeared, and the free-love smirch which the defense were able to put upon him and some of his asso able to put upon him and some of his asso-ciates. Throw was necessarily confined to a suit for damages. Unfortunately there is no practical recognition of a punishment for adultery as a *crime* in this country. The man whose bed is defiled has but one of three resources. He may take ven-geance in his own hands, kill his wife's seducer, and run his chance of proving seduction when he is tried for murder; in case he can prove it, the outraged husband is usually acquitted on the ground of "emotional insanity" without the jury leaving their seats. Thron excluded him-self from this course by the delay of years. He might also have rid himself of his wife, and brought public disgrace upon her seduce if he had gone into the divorce courts and proved his case. But he shut himself out from this, also, by condoning his wife's offense and living with her for three or four years after his alleged discovery of her infidelity. There only remained, therefore, a mit against Parameter in the conduction of the co suit against BEECHER for money damages and this was the case that went before the jury. It is a form of lawsuit which is re garded with distrust in all cases, and in most of them it is held in contempt; but in this or them it is held in contempt; but in this there were particular reasons for regarding the plaintiff's suit with disfavor. He came before the jury, to put it plaintly, as a conscious cuckold. His case rested upon his own confession that he had known his wife's crime for years before he took any steps to avenge himself; that he had sought "grace, mesoy, and peace" at the hands of his wife's seducer; peace" at the hands of his wife's seducer; that he had enjoyed the benefits of Bkrouze's money, whether deliberately or not that he had not kept himself clear of disseputable free-love associations; and that he had only taken steps toward punishing his yife's paramour when public opinion forced him to it in his own vidication. It was then that the only punishment he could seek to jut upon Brannar was to ask that a court and intra com-

only punishment he could seek to jut upon Brechen was to ask that a court and jury compel the defendant to pay over \$190,000 in money to a man who confessed himself contemptible in law and before the world.

This was the phase in which theissue between Trucos and Braches came before the

jury, and it could not fail, if they were human, to influence theirdeliberations. Had BERCHER not been BERCHER, and TILTON had sued him at law (as the only way to reach him) immediately diately upon a confession of his wife's seduc-tion, there is not a reasonable doubt that the evidence produced by the plaintiff, and the damning letters which defendant had written, would have insured a verdict for vindictive damages in fewer hours than the jury has taken of days to reach a permanent disagree-ment. This brings us up to the only construction we can put upon the verdict. The jury says, in effect: "We are unable to agree that Mr. Brechen is innocent, but we do not believe Thron is entitled to any sympathy. We cannot vindicate Brechen, but we shall not avenge TILTON."

ot avenge Til.Ton."

Mr. Bezchen's partisans and Mr. Til.Ton's partisans will both claim the result as a vic-tory for their man. The claim is about equally absurd on both sides, but perhaps more so on the BEECHER side than on more so on the BENGHER side than on the other. The sympathy of the whole religious and moral community, the disinclination of all respectable people to convict him, the power of his church, the ability and devotion of his counsel, his own exalted position, and the suspicion and contempt attached to his accuser, would undoubtedly have carried a verdict in favor of Mr. BEECHER if there had

been the barest opportunity for it.

A disagreement of the jury is not a vindication of Mr. BEECHER; on the contrary, it is an indication that there are good grounds after a full hearing of the case, for hose who believe him guilty. It is for Mr. BEECHER, therefore, to take the next step. His duty is clear and unmistakable. He appeared before the Grand Jury andhad Tillon and Moulmon indicted for slander and libel nearly a year ago, and before Tillon insti-tuted his civil suit against him. Those ipdictments ought really to have taken prece-dence in the order of the trial; that they did not was still another concession to Mr. BEECHER. But it is the duty of the prosecuting attorney to press them now, and it is the duty of Mr. BEECHER as prosecuting witness to demand that they be tried at the earliest practicable moment. His failure to do this will leave the blot which the disagreement of the jury in the civil suit has put upon him. The criminal proceedings will open the door to all the evidence which was suppressed, and the conviction of Thron will be the complete vindication of Beecher, or the acquittal of TILTON will be the moral onviction of BEECHER.

ENGLAND AND BURMAH. Twice the English and the Burmese have waged war; twice the latter have been easily conquered; twice slices of territory have been out off from Burmah and added to the East Indian possessions of Imperial Britain. A third war seems now inevitable. Sir Doug-LAS FORSYTH, the British Ambassador, has asked permission to march his troops across Burmese soil into China, and the King has refused the request. The denial was at first liscredited, but it is now officially confirmed. It means just one thing,—war.

Some months ago a British exploring party in Western China, north of Burmah, was at tacked and butchered. The murderers were Chinese officials and troops. Their com mander was a General of distinction,-LE-SETABLE. He has recently been a guest of the King at Mandalay, the Capital of Burmah, and has been treat-ed with especial honor. This and other circumstances led the East Indian au-thorities to suspect that the guilt of the murder lay partly at the door of the King. It is new said, indeed, that a letter of his to Lesa-tan urging him to slaughter the party has been captured; but this is probably only a wild story. The refusal of the King to allow English troops to march through a corner of Burmah in order to attack the Chinese ma-

Such is the opinion of her leading journals. Her victory is sure enough, but the jubilant talk of the English press about a month's fighting, followed by great gain, seems too hasty. It is plain that Burmah, twicewhipped, would not dare to defy England for the third time, unless she counted on extraneous aid. It is said that she has concluded an alliance with China; that the King has paid the tribute once exacted from his predecessors by the Emperor; and that he has been promised men, money, arms, and ammunition in case of a conflict with his western neighbors. Backed by such assurances, it is not surprising that this petty otentate dares to risk a war that will end by certainly destroying his power, probably his throne, and possibly his life. He knows that he rules over a territory as large as England, but fails to appreciate the difference between his four or five millions of semicivilized Asiatics and the strength of Gree Britain augmented by that of India. But the King has a visitor at his Court in the shape of the Chinese LESATARI, who has slain and had slain more men than there are in this whole force. China is a very imposing Empire to an Oriental. Its allia well encourage Burmah to fight. It is cer-tain that the King is raising and drilling troops, fortifying his cities, and collecting army stores. These measures, however, wil not save him. Nor will any Chinese army. Every large city in Burmah is within bom barding range of a navigable river. This settles the fate of the country. But it may prove a bootless conquest if it embroils England with China, and makes the former resort to force in order to maintain her footing on the Pacific coast and gain the posts she wishes on the head-waters of the Yang-tse-

kiang River. The New York Sun has discovered a rival of Keeley in the matter of a new motor.

The new candidate for popular favors is Prof.

Webster, who has already spent thirty-five
years in experimenting upon his hobby. The Sun says:

years in experimenting upon his hobby. The Sun says:

In 1870 he designed a power which he thought was that which he had been looking for. Cold air compressed into a receptacle and then expanded by heat was the basis on which it worked; but it was an intricate piece of mechanism, requiring an air-pump and artificial cold as well as artificial heat. The power was immense, and in June, 1870, Mr. Wemeran exhibited at 114 Fulton street a model attached to a ministure locomotive, which attained a speed of 50 miles an hour. It attracted some attention, but there were faults in it which could not be remedied, and the expenses of runsing an engine of practicable size would have been overwhelming. As this Mr. Wemeran's partner, on whom he relied for money, descried him, and the enterprise came to a standatill. Without means for pushing his experiments, and discouraged by his partner's bad faith, he at first sought aid from other resources, and, failing in that, he, after many dark days, broke up his machine and cast it into the East River. He resolved to throw saids his hohby, and to devote himself of the support and future of his family; but as means came to him his old thoughts rose again to overgower him, and he found himself still seeking for a motor.

Prof. Wemeran subsequently found aid from Perze Cooper, who took a great interest in his experiments and believed in his success, and he now has an engine which is said to run without wood, or coal, or water.

Now this is all very well, but the Nation expresses the true scientific principle in regard to the motor, which will apply equally to Kekley's idea or Prof. Websten's. It says: The conservation of forces is as much a physical fact as the inertia of matter; neither force nor matter can be created or destroyed—the most that can be done is to make an exchange of equivalents. The fuel consumed chemically in cells of the battery is as essential to the tolegraph or the electric engine as is the fuel consumed by the fire in a locomotive fire-box; and, in the same way, the "Kerker Motor" is either an incentions mechanical found or a daylor benchmical found. genious mechanical fraud, or a device by which some new method of consuming fuel is applied to produce mechanical results.

In other words, the most that inventors

can hope to attain is in the saving of force by further overcoming friction, radiation, or resistance of one kind or another. But to produce something out of nothing is as impossible in forces as in matter,—a principle which at once disposes of Wesster and Keeler, so far as their present claims are concerned.

THE FRENCH FLOODS.

The floods which caused such wide-spread devastation in the South and East of this country in the early spring seem to have been repeated in the South of France with addi-tional destructive effects, causing an unpre-cedented loss of life and destruction of property in many of the towns and villages along the River Garonne. This river, which takes its rise in the Pyrenees, near the Spanish frontier, is flooded nearly every spring by the melting of the mountain ice and snow, but this is the first time that it has occasioned any serious disaster by its overflow, showing that the winter must have been marked by

of the Garonne is stated by yesterday's cable dispatch at 3,000, and the destruction of prop-erty at sixty to seventy millions of dollars! At Verdun, where the river separates into five streams within the town, the loss of life

was also large. At Tremoullet, on the Ar-

riege, one of the branches, but five houses vere left standing out of 400. At Moissac, 170 ouses were destroyed. In the district of Faix, two villages were entirely destroyed, and great damage was also done at Bagneres de Bigorre and Agen, the river rising 39 feet at the latter place. The total loss of life is now set at 3,000. The flood seems to have spent its force at Bordeaux, without occasioning any serious catastrophe at this important city. The principal disaster is in the Department of Haute-Garonne at the base of the Pyrenees, and, as the industries of this department are mainly agricultural, Toulouse being the only manufacturing point of any importance, the suffering is intense. All the crops were destroyed, and thousands of peo-ple, 20,000 in the environs of Toulouse alone, are without the means of subsistence. The French people and the Government have come nobly to the relief of the sufferers, but inasmuch as an appeal has already been made to England for help, it shows that the catastrophe has involved an extent of suf-fering beyond the ability of home benevolence alone to alleviate. The disasters during the month of June were not confined to Moravia, Corinthia, Beriat, and the Tyrol, not destroying as many lives as in France, but drowning thousands of cattle and ruinng the crops in several districts. The day after these inundations, a thunder-storm struck the City of Buda, in Pesth, accom panied by an unprecedented fall of hail, which covered the houses and hills with ce two feet thick. The floods were unlo and numerous torrents swept through the city with such fury that men and vehicles and everything movable were swept into the river. It is estimated that 500 people were drowned and 100 people killed by the falling walls. By a curious coincidence, on the sam day a fearful tempest broke upon the Chilian coast, destroying numerous vessels and sixty lives, and a cyclone struck Hong Kong wrecking hundreds of vessels and junks, and killing over 100 people. There seems to have peen a general advance all along the line of the elements of destruction, the world over, during the month of June. Floods, cyclones hail and thunder-storms, tidal waves, earth quakes, and volcanoes united their destruct ive efforts in every part of the globe, except Africa, and resulted in a terrible holocaust of It is probable that in this month of Juno, which has just closed, nearly 50,000 lives have been lost by these destructive agencies alone. The damage to property it is impossible to estimate.

sible to estimate. FREE TRADE AND ENGLISH WORKINGMEN. Great Britain, as the nation which come nearest to free trade, is a standing example of its benefits. American protectionists, un-able to deny the fact of an enormous accu mulation of wealth in the British Isles since the adoption of the free-trade policy, are now making ridiculous efforts to show that the policy has only benefited the rich and has injured the poor. The facts prove the contrary, but-in the columns of protectionis papers-so much the worse for the facts. It is true that the wealth of Great Britain is unequally distributed, but it is also true that the inequality has been decreased, vastly de-creased, by abolition of impost taxes, and that what remains of it is due to causes wholly outside this policy and closely allied

to the protective system.

A high-tariff sheet boldly asserted, a few days ago, that the number of paupers is now greater in England than ever before; that greater in England than ever before; that the condition of the artisan classes is worse; and that the "reputed rich" are in sore straits. The last statement is not worth discussion. If the dozen failures of the last month in England show that free trade is wrong, what do the hundreds and thousands of failures in this country in 1873 and since show about protection? And as to the paupers, these extracts from the London Times of June 15 show that the assertions are readlessly 15 show that the assertions so recklessly

node and utterly false.

At that time [1840, under a protective tarif] the proportion of paupers to the whole population was not less than 9 per cent; it is now [under free trade] 4.7 per cent, or about one-half the former rate.

The total number of London paupers has been reduced by successive steps from 108,000 in 1872 to 87,000 in the greent year.

In 1870 the total number of _under free trade of _under free _under f

pers was a million; in 1873 they were reduced to

official statistics, show that there are only half as many paupers, in proportion to the population, under free trade as under protecion; that in London, with its three and a half millions of souls, the absolute reduction in the number of paupers within three years has been 20 per cent, while the proportions decrease has of course been much and that the absolute decrease in number of English paupers, between 1870 and 1873, was 117,600, or nearly and 1873, was 117,000, or nearly
15 per cent. This important change for
the better has been largely brought about,
too, by the discontinuance of "out-door relief,"—a pernicious system, fast making headway in American cities, Chicago included, by which the wages of men at work were supplemented by gifts from the poor-rates. A decrease of 22,000 in the number of London "out-door paupers" must be partly at-tributed, says the Times, "to the higher wages and more continuous employment of the la-boring class."

oring class."

Miss Harrier Martineau has given us, in he sixth book of her "History of England from 1816 to 1854," a trustworthy sketch of

from 1816 to 1834," a trustworthy sketch of the condition of English workingmen under the protective system. She says: The distress had now so despensed in the manufac-turing districts as to render it elserly inevitable that many must die. . When the new Ministry came into power, there seemed to be no class that was not threat-end with ruin. In Cartisle, the Committee of In-quiry reported that a fourth of the population was in a state bordering on starvation,—actually certain to die of famine unless relieved by extraordinary exer-tions. In the woolen districts of Wilchire, the large existing population consumed only a fourth of the

that the winter must have been marked by excessive rigor in France, as it was in this country. The principal scene of disaster seems to have been at Toulouse, a city of about 120,000 people, situated on the Garonne, at the confluence of its branches, the Lens and the Arriege. The city is principally built upon the right bank. A portion of it occupies an island in the river, and the remainder, known as the St. Cyprien quarter, in which the destruction was greatest, is built on the left bank. In this quarter the ravages of the flood were so terrible that it has been found necessary to destroy it by bombardment, so as to prevent danger from the crumbling, falling walls left standing after the flood. In this quarter about 300 people were drowned, and in the whole city 900 persons perished and 2,600 houses were swept away.

The whole loss of life in the Valley of the Garonne is stated by yesterday's cablid of the inhabitants were paupers; more than a fifth of the houses stood empty, and there was not work enough in the place to employ properly one-third of the houses stood empty, and there was not work enough in the place to employ properly one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go away. At Hinckley, one-third of the hands to go

the weavers.
This terrible picture shows the state of things two or three years before Pezz's bill struck off the shackles of trade and made possible the present wonderful prosperity of the country. The English working classes have never since been a half or a quarter as wretched as they were then under a protective system. The condition of artisans and laborers in the cities has immensely improved. The comforts of life have multiplied, and wages have greatly increased. And were it not for the unfortunate tendency of the trade-unions to enter upon long and des-perate strikes on the slightest provocation and for the most unjustifiable reasons, the condition of the artisan classes would be very much better than it is. No system of pobitical economy will put money in a man's pocket while he is idle or on a long strike. But the wages of the average workingman will now buy comforts unattainable in times of protection. England is the cheapest country in Christendom to buy clothing and shelter in; and its third great necessity, food, is far cheaper now than when the corn-'aws "protected" the gorged land-lord and starved the palsied workingman. gone back to their native country within the last two years, because they believed they could do better in that crowded kingdom unlaborers" seem the signs of crass rance. We are personally cognizant of the fact that out of one small trade-union in this city, composed principally of Englishmen and numbering from 45 to 50 persons, nearly 20 have re-emigrated since 1873. As far as heard from, every one of them is doing better at his old free-trade home than he did in his

protected homeshere. The enormous wealth of England is very unequally distributed, but this is due, not to free trade, but mainly to land monopoly.

Land is "protected" by dozens of statutes.

The monopoly of it keeps the farmers tenants, instead of owners, of the soil. The owners of this important instrument of production have been preserved from competition in the regular Chinese-American tariff style. It is to this fact the unequal division of England's wealth is chiefly due. Free trade has created her wonderful prosperity; land monopoly interferes with the fair distribu-tion of her gains.

Judge FARWELL has made a lucky escap from the duty of hearing and deciding the issue between Mark Sheridan and Board of issue between Mark Shikhidan and Board of Police and the Mayor and Common Council. He absolutely declined to hear counsel yes-terday when the case came up before him. His reason was undoubtedly a good one, since it devolves upon him to assume charge of the Criminal Court Monday for the next three months, and he naturally concludes that an argument in a case where two factions of the City Government are involved would not be concluded in a day. Nevertheless, we infer from Judge Farwell's manner and the circumstances of the case that he is exceedingly happy at being able to escape. With Judge Williams' experience before them, we fancy that none of our Judges will "hanker after" the privilege of presiding in this case, and securing the inevitable hostility of one of the factions and its retainers in a political row. Judge Booth, Judge Farwell's successor, is scarcely to be congratulated on the change which makes him the victim.

The Chancellor of Lincoln, England, has just rendered a marvelous decision. Lincoln has hitherto been the Bishop of the Diocese and others, laymen and clergymen of his own and dissenting communions. The last of these was whether the term "Reversed" should, by any unincky chance, re-elect Go. Allen, it makes the Ohio platform practical the National platform of the party; certainly makes it out of the question for a Domocrati National Convention to declare 'gold and silve the only legal-tender.' But, if Gov. Allen is destend, what becomes of this Democratic Pressiont?"

It may be considered a high compliment the Germans that more persons of that nation any other rind of office. In Ohio and Califfornia Germans are rounting for State Treasure in Cook County seems to be late casined by the Germans as an inalisable pequisite. Capt. George Schneider is to-day to most prominent candidate for County Treasure. City Government are involved would not be

The Chancellor of Lincoln, England, has just rendered a marvelous decision. Lincoln has hitherto been the scene of certain unbecoming conflicts between the Bishop of the Diocese and others, laymen and elergymen of his own and dissenting communions. The last of these was whether the term "Reversed" should be permitted on the gravestone of a Methodist clergyman. His Grace of Lincoln opposed the inscription, and the case came under the notice of the courts. The decision confirms the view taken by the Bishop of Lincoln, whose broad, liberal views of things have gained him a worldwide reputation for sagacity. The Chancellor maintains that to permit the inscription of the term "Reverend" on the tombatone of a Dissenter would be contrary to the law of the Church of England. What the Bishop now needs is an official confirmation of his theory of cremation. He publicly opposed the burning of the dead, on the ground that in the Resurrection it would be found impossible to collect the constituent

But with ecclesissical courts all thin sible. What does the Chancellor think about it?

Mr. NATHAN SARGENT, a gentleman who political life with JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' Administration, and down to the close of Mr. Fuz. MORE's term continued to be a Whig, and is whing yet, has just published two volumes of political reminiscences covering these periods. In one of the volumes he relates the following bit of history, in the form of an anecdote, one cerning John McLran, who had been Post-master General for many years, and was after-wards celebrated as a Judge of the Supre-

Court:
As Mr. McLean had always refused to make ap

County Assessors in New York State have for many years carried matters with a high hand, making themselves judges both of the law and the facts in their respective balliwicks. Now a change has come over the spirit of their drams. The State Controller, in his last communication to the Legislature, called attention to the frightful perjuries of many Assessors, and intimated that some method of summary and effective punishment ought to be adopted. Salutary results have followed this vigorous action. The aggragate valuation reported this year is 2.15 per cent larger than any ever made before. The incent larger than any ever made before. The in-crease in New York City and Westchester County is only 1 3-10 and 1 per cent respectively, while in Frankim County it is 60, in Delaware 80, in Livingston 90, in Cayuga 98, in Orleans 99, in Steuben 102, in Tompkins 135, in Chatauqua 147, in Richtmond 156, and in Lewis 174 per cent

in Richmond 166, and in Lewis Its per cent. The In Schuyler the increase is 212 per cent. The counties in which the gains have been rade are, it will be observed, comparatively poor; and the change is therefore to the advantage of the city folk as contrasted with the rural populative folk as contrasted with the rural populative resimilar are certainly not to tion. Assessors' perjuries are certainly not to be laughed at. The partial suppression of this kind of wrong is a small triumph for Gov. Tra-duction and his efficient aids.

The public has manifested a tendency to as The public has manifested a tendency to accept and reject evidence in the Brechen case without for a moment weighing its value fally. The sudden arrest and incarceration of Loaders, the upholsterer, on a charge of perjury, does not by any means dispose of the matter. A gentleman now in this city, formerly a journalist of high standing in New York, Mr. Paur Nicholson, states that Loaders made a statement nearly three years ago similar to that contained in his affidavit to one Youngaloop, ar advertising agont of that city. If this is the advertising agent of that city. If this is the case, Mr. Youngstoop can be of service to the public by making the facts known. If the indictment against Loaden is followed up Mr. Youngstoon's testions. Youngarood's testimony on that point will be

POLITICAL NOTES

The Springfield Republican admires Halstead The Springfield Republican admires Halatead's knack of condensing an argument into an epithe—as when he speaks of "Confederate currency." In this instance, perhaps, the argument is tor much condensed for common apprehension.

The California Independents, like the Ohic Democrats, made their platform for the cities and their ticket for the country. San Francisco has not a candidate on the ticket, but San Francisco, cas and water are amply provided for it cisco gas and water are amply provided for the platform.

the platform.

The proposition of the Missouri Constitutiona Convention to give twenty-four counties, containing over one-half the entire population of the State, only thirty-three out of 143 representatives in the popular branch of the Legislature is strongly opposed, and will probably fail a dual adoption.

The Governor of Kentucky is anxious tha the month of June were not confined to be could do better in that crowded kingdom un-france. Four days after the French flood, terrible inundations occurred in Bohemia, screeds about the "misery of English 500 for the apprehension of the murderers of the could do better in that crowded kingdom un-there shall be no suspicion of Ku-Klusism in his neighborhood. He therefore offers a reward of the murderers of the could do better in that crowded kingdom un-der free trade than in America under protec-tion, screeds about the "misery of English" \$500 for the apprehension of the murderers of the could do better in that crowded kingdom un-der free trade than in America under protec-tion, screeds about the "misery of English" \$500 for the apprehension of the murderers of the could do better in that crowded kingdom un-there shall be no suspicion of Ku-Klusism in his Harry Logan, "a man of color." This is not time for triding with the feelings of the people election being near at hand, and Barlan making election being near at hand, and Harlan ma a splendid run.

The Master of the Texas Grange has been nominated for Governor of the State, "subject to the approval of the Democratic Convention."

The Granges are now relatively stronger at the South than in any other section of the country and their possible absorption by the Democratic party is consequently a political contingency decree importance.

" It may be an easy matter," says the Toled

"It may be an easy matter," eays the Toled Blade, "for Sam Cary to substitute a pitcher of beer for a pitcher of water to quench his thirs while addressing Democratic audiences durin the coming campaign, but he can't wipe out the horse-thief, which he so indelbly branded upot the forebead of every salcon-keeper in his cle quent appeals for a prohibitory law."

Chief-Justice Miller, of the Iowa Suprem Bench, is charged by the newspapers with having stolen certain lectures delivered by him before the State University in 1873 from the United States Law Magazine of 1851. Judge Miller wanot nominated by the Republican Convention and it is thought his defeat was due in som measure to this accusation of plagiariam. measure to this accusation of plagiarism.

Mr. Henry Watterson's " Plea for To'era

Mr. Henry Watterson's "Plea for To'erance, recently delivered before the Literary Societies of the Indiana State University, seems to have been intended exclusively for carlow graduate. The orator had hardly time to get home after is burst of eloquence, when a savage editoril appeared in the Courier-Journal, charging de. Harlau, Republican candidate for Governmenth having traduced his native State, for politica curposes, in New England.

curposes, in New England.

The New York Times makes the

dissension no matter what the result of the Sta-election."

The Sensterial question in lows may be co-sidered settled by the nomination of S. J. His wood for Governor. The sentiment of the Co-vantion in regard to the elevation of Linkwel to the Sensio was omispaless and decidal; a

and the Lieutenant-Gover view to his filling the high said that Kirkwood's na mentioned for the Gub until 10 o'clock in the mo which the Convent

minetances into accou We notice that several De-deriving comfort and hope that William Allen had 17, last time. It happens tha orically inaccurate. Willia procisely 817, and the hing that saved him from ngh, if he had not bering in this connection first instance of the elect Governor in Ohio since the publican party on the political p

PERSON.

A Verona correspondin a kitchen-garden. James R. Wasson, of To the Palmer He The late Lord Yarbon ned at nearly \$40 a box. John Chinaman also los muse he can smuggle opiu

Charles Fechter is aga rerously ill,—this time at a Long Branch is full of on Suffalo Bill is there, and dr Old Father Bohm bas Miss Nettie Strickland w

of July oration at Elsie, C The Rev. Ada C. Bowle sined a minister of the In Worcester, Mass., by tramps. In Chicago Gerald Massey finds

the discovery that William Spiritualist. Boston discovers that he next to Chicago in populat and St. Louis last. They want Judge Neilse toga regetta. Probably bijoctions so well. The most gorgeously Jerome Park races was I wife of the gambler.

A Lowell Sheriff atta-debt, and the poodle a Sheriff's calves for fun. A sods-water bottle exthe other day, and cut a m ietim of strong drank. The story that Delane is London Times is false. If proper, in Vanity Fair. Sartoris is a great favorit the ladies divide their am and the Hon. William Cody.

Instead of putting a lig mouth, a Sheffield (Eng.) pocket, and was fatally bur There is one spot to whi al has not penetrated in fonitor spalls Beecher with Brignoli's sister keeps Paris. Think of it, ye generation back went wild Eighteen ladies offer t privilege of playing at his where are the profits to cor Since a Cincinnati jackase there's beed no tolerating tiousness. Family pride is Boston papers think the iss ought to disband too, source rame, and by the pr

square game, and try the p This is as good a thing as publican often says: "Willis out Democrat. He is goodice."

Victoria, Queen of Great and Empress of India, and to speak, actually joine Balmoral recensly.

The St. Louis Republican

Young as "a bigamist." | buy a dictionary and less means.—Cincinnali Times The Rev. L. Delos Man at the head of Rockland In the Hudson, N. Y., is to be Dearborn Seminary of this of Prof. Grover.

In its personal column to says: "The Tilton-Beach, off," what will be the next the pext item announces "! Fitch has a baby." We she mawered the other.

By a singular coincidence column of the Cincinnati G ing in Thursday's paper, wh sat and pasted. Far be it for these two events with any influence. It is, of course, "It is recorded that M. T knocked off by some fixing in Paris, and he was so ple that he was too tall for one often revisited the shop, an customer." What an inde they try to make him appea The New York and Paster The New York and Eastes to the resorts of the Pacific Palmer House yesterday. Frominent persons in the Walliams, New York Indepe Massachusotta Press Ass Bryan Springfield Union; United Sistes Agricultural Evans, Westchester Record sylvania Legialature.

A wonderful musical feat Plymonth, Eng., where, at, of Mondolssohn's "Athalia, diss Patterson, repeatedly the upper B,—nearly an oc-ordinary access at the control of the ary soprano voices, are the notes, and especially that clear and musical, with ion on the part of the s

Pulmer Heuse.—The Rav. J.
E. L. Harper, Cinelmant; Ged
Allen Vane, St. Luda; J. B., Te
Cottine, Platfolium; J. H. Pey
Galasburg; O. P. Brooks, Los
Comina; J. B., Fraston, Richne
Con, Atlanta; R. H. Van Schn
Can, Atlanta; R. H. Van Schn
Can, Atlanta; R. H. Van Schn
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Cottine, Washington; B.
Cinelmanti; Chomma Coroll,
O'Send Fuer Re. William P. I.
Ras, Fort Varyne; James Jen
more, Washington; C. B. P.
Hom, R. P. Werrall, New Orla
A. J. Javis Werrall, New Orla
A. J. Javis P. Beed, New York
Falls, Sighther, R. W. Benn
Roof, P. Pataburg; John W.
Radder, Philaburg; H. E. And J. Hinburg: John W. Markey, Pittabourg: H. W. Brender, J. C. Brender, J. C. Brender, J. C. Brender, J. C. Brender, J. Cook, Michigan, Phys. Lett. B 10, 100 (1997). Company of the Compan

ted, it will operate as well against your of Mr. Adams, as it must be im; as "To this Ged. Javeson made no re-walking up and down the room seweral quistings with himself, he said, "Mr. you accept a seat upon the Bench of Court?" This was answered in the ad he was in due time nominated.

carried matters with a high hand, selves judges both of the law and their respective batiwicks. Now a some over the spirit of their dreams, atroller, in his last communication attree, called attention to the fright-of many Assessors, and intimated acthod of summary and effective aught to be adopted. Saintary relowed this vigorous action. The nation reported this year is 9.15 per an any ever made before. The large York City and Westobester County and I per cent respectively, while county it is 60, in Delaware 80, in in Cayaga 96, in Orleans 92, is in Tomphins 135, in Chatauqua 147, in 156, and in Lewis 174 per cent, the increase is 212 per cent. Tot the increase is 212 per cent. The which the gains have been made be observed, comparatively poor; is is therefore to the advantage of the contrasted with the rural popula-ots' perjuries are certainly not to t. The partial suppression of this g is a small triumph for Gov. Tri-

has manifested a tendency to accept evidence in the BERGHER case moment weighing its value fully rrest and incarceration of Loader, gr, on a charge of perjury, does cans dispose of the matter. A gentathis city, formerly a journalist miding in New York, Mr. PAUL states that Loader made a state-hree years ago similar to that contaffidavit to one Youngstoon, are gent of that city. If this is the NOSLOGD can be of service to the king the facts known. If the insight Loader is followed up. Mr. testimony on that point will by

POLITICAL NOTES

lensing an argument into an epithe speaks of "Confederate currency." nee, perhaps, the argument is to sed for common apprehensies. sed for common apprehension, rnia Independents, like the Ohio made their platform for the cities tet for the country. San Francisco didate on the ticket, but San Fran-water are amply provided for it

tion of the anisoun counties, con-one-half the entire population of ly thirty-three out of 143 represent popular branch of the Legislature oposed, and will probably fail of

nor of Kentucky is anxious tha no susploion of Ku-Kluxism in hi apprehension of the murderers o , "a man of color." This is not : ng with the feelings of the people g near at hand, and Harlan making

n.
r of the Texas Grange has been
r Governor of the State, "subject
al of the Democratic Convention,
are now relatively suronger at the
any other section of the country
sible absorption by the Democratic
quently a political contingency of
mee.

an easy matter," says the Toled Sam Cary to substitute a pitcher of the of water to quench his thirsting Democratic andiences during impaign, but he can't wips out the which he so indelibly branded upof every saloon-keeper in his clotar a prohibitory law."

of every saloon-keeper in his electer a prohibitory law."

be Miller, of: the Iowa Suprem ged by the newspapers with having lectures delivered by him before it was a second to the Iowa suprem ged by the newspapers with having lectures delivered by him before it was a second to see a second to second

ducted for the sole purpose for for Republicana, has put supportunity into the hands of pelaration of the Ohio wing 2 of those fatal binaders which can only seed, and which can only seed. It means it evitable disaster or defeat, and simost certainter what the result of the Station

nd the Lieutenant-Governor was chosen with a nw to his filling the higher office. Still, it is id that Kirkwood's name was not publicly aid that Kirkwood's name was not publicly seatlosed for the Gubernatorial nomination still 10 o'clock in the morning of the day on hich the Convention was held. Taking all the connectances into account, the positive anomacement of Senator Harlan's friends that is not a candidate is not surprising.

We notice that several Democratic journals are giving comfort and hope from the statement at William Allen had 17,000 majority in Ohio wine. It happens that this statement is his-cally inaccurate. William's majority, in 1873, pracisely 817, and the World thinks the only ma precisely 817, and the World thinks the only thing that saved him from being soundly beaten see the presence in the field of a Prohibitory polet, which drew off 10,227 Republican votes. It is generally thought in Ohio that, even with this defection, Mr. Noves would have pulled through, if he had not been handicapped with a profession of the hand to be the second of the hand to the second of the second of the hand to the second of the sec majoral contest, and stabled in the back by mary Republican leaders, including Mr. John slane. And it is a historical fact worth remembeing in this connection that this was the first instance of the election of a Democratic Soverour in Ohio since the appearance of the Republican party on the political stage.—Springfeld Expublican.

PERSONAL

A Vereza correspondent cays Juliefe tomb i James B. Wasson, of Tokei, Japan, is a guest

The late Lord Yarborough's cigars were val

and at nearly \$40 a box.

John Chinaman also loves the watermelon, because he can smuggle opium in it.

Charles Fechter is again reported to be dan-

Long Branch is full of celebrities this, se suffalo Bill is there, and drives a dog-cart. Old Father Bohm bas passed his hundredth per, and must be nearly on his Boshm end.

Miss Nettie Strickland will deliver the Fourth

July oration at Elsie, Clinton County, Mich. The Rev. Ada C. Bowles has been regularly In Worcester, Mass., the sidewalks are swept by tramps. In Chicago, fashionable ladies do

Gerald Massey finds unspeakable comfort in the discovery that William Lloyd Garrison is a Spiritualist.

Boston discovers that her directory places her next to Chicago in population, Cincinnati next, and St. Louis last.

They want Judge Neilson to umpire the Sara They want Judge Neilson to timpire the cara-toga regetta. Probably because he overrules sifjections so well.

The most gorgeonaly dressed woman at the Jerome Park races was Mrs. John Chamberlain, wife of the gambler.

A Lowell Sheriff attached a lady's poodle for

A Lowell Sheriff attached a lady's poodle for debt, and the poodle attached himself to the Sheriff's calves for fun.

A soda-water bottle exploded in Providence the other day, and out a man's throat. Another rietim of strong drink.

The story that Delane is to retire from the

The story that Delane is to retire from the London Times is false. It originated, as was proper, in Yamily Fair.

Sectoris is a great favorite at the Branch, and the ladies divide their smiles between himself and the Hon. William Cody.

Intend of putting a lighted eigar into her mouth, a Sheffield (Eng.) girl put it into her pocket, and was fatally burned.

There is one spot to which the Brooklyn scan al has not penetrated in force. The Concord

Brignoli's sister keeps a boarding-house in Paris. Think of it, ye dear creatures who a generation back went wild over him. Eighteen ladies offer to pay Daly for the ivilege of playing at his theatre next season. here are the profits to come from?

Since a Cincinnati jackase vanquished a lion, bure's been no tolerating that fellow's bump-iousness. Family pride is a big thing. Boston papers think the Philadelphia Athlet-is ought to disband too, if they can't play and

quare game, and try the prize-ring for a living. This is as good a thing as the New Orleans Re publican often says: "William Allen is a straight-unt Democrat. He is going straight out of

Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, and the rest of the world, to to speak, actually joined in a Scotch real at lamoral recently.

The St. Louis Republican speaks of Brigham Ioung as "a bigamist." By blazes, you'd better by a dictionary and learn how many "bi" mans.—Cincinnait Times.

The Rev. L. Delos Mansfield, for many years at the head of Rockland Institute at Nyack on the Hudson, N. Y., is to be associated with the Darborn Seminary of this city, under the charge of Prof. Grover.

barborn Seminary of this city, under the charge of Prof. Grover.

In its personal column the Ecening Journal are: "The Tilton-Beecher case being now off," what will be the next 'big thing?" and its next item announces "Mrs. Minnie Sherman like has a baby." We should think one item

swered the other.

By a singular coincidence the "pursona lities' column of the Cincinnati Commercial is wanting in Thursday's paper, while the paper itself is set and pasted. Far be it from us to associate these two events with any unfriendly intent or unicence. It is, of course, only a coincidence.

these two events with any unfriendly intent or uthence. It is, of course, only a coincidence.

"It is recorded that M. Thiers once had his hat mocked off by some fixtures in front of a shop in Paris, and he was so pleased with the fact that he was too tail for once in his life, that he den ravisited the shop, and became a regular customer." What an indescribable little idiot thay try to make him appear.

The New York and Eastern editorial exoursion to the resorts of the Pacific coast arrived at the Palmer House yestarday. Among the more reminent persons in the party are Henry T. Williams, New York Independent; A. C. Stockin, Manachusetts Press Association; Clark W. Lyan, Springfield Union; J. R. Dodge, editor United States Agricultural Reports; Barton D. Itans, Westchester Record; J. P. Edge, Pennyivania Legialature.

A sonderful musical feat is chronicled from hymonia, Eng., where, at a recent performance at Meddlescohn; "Athalie," a young lady, named the parternon, repeatedly ran up the scale to the upper B,—nearly an octave above any of the crainery soprano voices, and several notes above the point reached by the bost known singers. The rotes, and especially the high B, were rung set clar and musical, without effort or heating at the part of the singer, who is an amateur.

HOTEL ARRIVALE.

Jased policions, but office expenses, if the mount thus races of what it is equired, the best known singers. The notes, and expectally the high B, ware rung and exand musical, without effort or hesting and the part of the singer, who is an ambiguration of the policion succeed of the policion succeed of the policion of a reserve fund equal to the amount of the policion succeed of the policion of a reserve fund is made without proper labely at the policion proper labely at the policion of a reserve fund is made without proper labely at the policion of a reserve fund is made without proper labely at the policion of a reserve fund is made without proper labely at the policion of a reserve fund is made without proper labely at the policion of a reserve fund is made without proper labely at the policion of a reserve fund is made without proper labely at the policion of a reserve fund is made without proper labely at the policion of a reserve fund is made without proper labely at the policion of a reserve fund is made without proper labely at the policion of a reserve fund is made without proper labely at the policion of a reserve fund is made without proper labely at the policion of a reserve fund is made without proper labely at the policion of a reserve fund is made without proper labely at the policion of a reserve fund at manual proper labely and the policy labely at the policy la

GRIM DEATH.

The Grisly Visitor Who, Sooner Later, Is to Call Upon Us All.

Life-Insurance the Only Safeguard of Those We Leave Behind.

The First Accurate Exhibit of Sound Companies Ever Published in Chicago.

A Showing Which Does Not Include a Single Weak Concern.

Organizations Whose Assets Aggregate Hundreds of Millions of Dollars.

The Grand Life-Insurance Companies of America.

THE BENEFITS OF LIFE INSURANCE. DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.

The early history of life insurance dates bac to the beginning of the seventeenth century. Like many other classes of business of ancient origin, it seems to have been founded on the principle of benevolence rather than insurance The merit of being the first to apply mathemati cal calculations to the valuation of human life is due to one John De Witt, of Holland, but his doctrine of probabilities, evolved in 1679, was only to determine the value of life annuities and reversions for the purpose of aiding the Govern-ment in raising loads. It was not till nearly a century later that its application to life insur-ance was made, though in 1698 a society was started in London having some of the features of the modern life-insurance company. Its primary object, however, was charitable. Man similar societies were organized, and thus the ous feature, down to 1767, when Dr. Richard Price published the result of his observations, and raised life insurance to the dignity of a bus-iness without depriving it of its benevolont character. Price lent his personal aid to the advancement of his ideas, demonstrating their practicability, and earned the title of "the father of modern life insurance." The expansion of the business in Great Britain and other parts of Europe to its present dimensions is one

of the marvels of the century.

Dr. Price was a personal friend of Benjamin Franklin. These men started the first life-in-surance company in America at Philadelphia in 1769. Its benefits were limited to the families of Episcopal ciergymen. The growth of the business in America was gradual down to the year 1843, but since that time it has been rapid, until now it exceeds in volume that of Great

ITS PAIRNESS. No business can be conducted on fairer or more substantial laws than life insurance. The observations of two centuries upon human life have demonstrated the average mortality almost to a certainty. The average duration of life once determined, the rate, which on a given number of persons of equal age will insure each a certain sum at a certain advanced age or at death, is easily ascertained. The principle of equity underlying the whole subject is, that the rate, or premium, neid by the insured must be in proportion to the risk incurred by the insurer. All forms of in There can be no argument against the entire fairness of the theory of insurance any more than against the benefits which the insured de-

rives. This much is universally conceded; but the claims of insurance do not reet here. The widow and orphan have blessed the founders of the system. The oft-recurring instances of this kind, while they form the greatest glory of in-surance, serve at the same time to point out the health, and the millionaire of to-day may be a pauper to-morrow. In these times of wide-spread credit, life insurance is nearly or quite as much a necessity as fire insurance, for good business-men repose greater confidence in one who calmly anticipates financial misfortune, and provides, in this way, protection for those directly dependent upon him. It is creditable to his business sagacity. Chicago businessmen appreciate this fact, but in their insurance they do not always exercise as great cantiom as in their other business, for while insurance is sound in principle all companies are not sound in fact.

I health, and the millionaire of to-day may be a pany's greatest, proudest work.—that of giving policy-holders the largest amount of money. As a rule, all life-insurance companies are safe, and will pay a loss when it occurs; but it is far from being the rule that all companies will give back to the insurance of his policy in dividends during his lifetime. The Connecticut Mutual stands ahead of all companies in this regard. During the past ten years its ratio of dividends to premiums has been abend of all others, and during the past year it has been largely so.

Long and efficient service is a characteristic of a the officials of the Connecticut Mutual. James cessity for it. Wealth is little less stable than

not sound in fact. not sound in fact.

There are many different forms of insurance, too many to admit of the mention of them all in this article. But all are embraced in three general plans, viz. : the mutual, stock, and co-oper-

this article. But all are embraced in three general plans, viz.: the mutual, stock, and co-operative.

THE MUTUAL PLAN.

Taking the simplest form of whole-life policies, the mutual plan is briefly this: The insured pay into a common fund an amount each year which, placed at interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, would, reckoning by the most approved table of average mortality, amount to a sum sufficient to pay each pohey-holder, or rather his beneficiary, the amount of his policy at death. If the insured were not decimated by pestilence, and if the reserve-fund were not out into by financial disasters, etc., the amount paid annually by a given number of policy-holders, placed at interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, should be just sufficient to liquidate all the policies, and no more. But the experience of all companies shows that the actual mortality averages less than that fixed by the standard American table of mortality which is adopted by most, if not all companies. Unforceson circumstances always work to frustrate the most careful calculations. In life insurance it generally happens that many of the well and strong among the insured drop out one by one, year by year, after the first several premiums are paid, while the ill and weak ones, in yearly expectation of visiting the grim ferryman, cling to their policies to derive the benefits sure to accura to their friends on their demise. Unless this were provided against in some way, eventually the reserve fund would be found too amail to pay all the policies. The mutual plan, and the stock plan too for that matter, presupposes this and guards against it by what is called "loading," i. e.: adding 35 per cent to the estimated rates. This is done annually, and not alone to cover lapsed policies, but office expenses. If the amount thus raised is in excess of what is required, the excess is returned to the policy-load provided against to be shape of dividends. The creation of a reserve fund equal to the amount of the policies issued by a company is

no certainty that the contract of insurance will be performed. Indeed, it is an absolute impossibility, for with no reserve fund, and the lapsing of the policies of the well and strong, the ratio of deaths after a number of years will become too great for the few remaining to meet. The experience of all life-insurance companies is, that the older they grow, the greater is their percentage of death-rate,—this, notwithstanding the continual issuing of policies to individuals up to the standard of health. The experience of a co-operative company cannot be different from any other, so that it is only a question of time when it must fail. The theory is wrong to begin with, and failure might be preducted with certainty at the start. But the failacy has been shown, time and time again, by the bursting successively of such hubbles as the old Manhattan, the Co-operative, the Hand-in-Hand, the National of Chicago, and there is danger that another illustration will be furnished aconer or later.

INSURANCE A DUTT.

Hand, the National of Chicago, and there is danger that another illustration will be furnished aconer or later.

THE TRIBUNE believe it the duty of all heads of families, and such as have others dependent on them, to insure, but it would recommend great caution in the selection of a company in which to repose the trust. We believe the mutual and stock plans to be founded on the only true principle, but it should not be understood that all companies organized on those plans are cound. Frequently faulty management, or speculative investments, insufficient securities, extravagames in management, or recelless writing of solicies, or all these faults combined, ruin a company which started with the most favorable prospect for success. We have had too many such in Chicago, but it is hoped we may soon see an end of these corporate frands. THE TRIBUNE takes pleasure in recommending honest insurance, and with this object in view appends the names of the reputable life insurance companies doing business in Chicago, accompanied by especial mention of their peculiar merits.

THE SOUND COMPANIES. THE MUTUAL OF NEW YORK.

A pioneer and chieftain among American life-insurance companies stands the famous Mutual of
New York. This remarkable organization, now in the thirty-third year of a splendid existence, pre-sents as its accumulated available cash assets figures which reach the stupendous amount of over \$75,000,000. To realize what this mamprobably larger than the available assets of any other corporation of any kind on this Continent.
The grandest manufacturing institutions, the most-substantial commercial houses, the proudest of the railroad companies, cannot single from their ranks an organization having availa-ble cash resources reaching \$75,000,000. The officials of the New York Mutual are

The officials of the New York Mutual are America's solid men. The names of Winston, McCurdy, Vermyle, William E. Dodge, Husted, Pruyn, Alexander H. Rice, Oliver Harriman, Samuel D. Babcock, and all the others to be found on its list of Directors, are spoken with confidence and pride wherever American energy and financial character are discussed. Indeed, the officials of The Mutual of New York have always, from the date of organization up to the present time, been among the foremost of the nation's wealthy and trustworthy men.

The Company continues to pursue its well-tried and favorite system of paying annual dividends to its policy-holders, and of allowing the dividends to be used in part payments of coming premiums or for the purchase of additional insurance. It is a plan which has worked so well that bankers and prominent merchants through-

that bankers and prominent merchants through-out the country have sought it as a valuable business investment. The rolls of its policy-holders include the astute men of every com-

The action of the Board of Trustees at the annual meeting of 1874, in determining to limit the number of living policy-holders to 100,000 persons, was a starding novelty in life insurance. But the gigantic growth of the organization made such a step a necessity, and subsequent experience has satisfied the Trustees and the public of the wisdom of the course taken. Few, indeed, are the life-insurance companies of any country where growth and popularity have been as tremendous as to compet their Directors to place a limit on the number of lives insured. But the Mutual of New York is phenominal and grand in all things.

Mr. O. Cronkhite, the esteemed agent in Chicago of this superb organization, has his headquarters at Nos. 94 and 96 Dearborn strees.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL. The annals of life insurance may be searched in vain for a nobler illustration of the benefits conferred by a thoroughly-organized and man-aged company than is afforded in the record of the Connecticut Mutual.

The care and judicious economy with which

this excellent Company is handled is evinced in many ways. It is shown in the fact that its of any other company in the country. This economy of management accomplishes the Com-pany's greatest, proudest work,—that of giving

Long and efficient service is a characteristic of the officials of the Connecticut Murual. James Goodwin, its able President, had held his place for nearly a quarter of a century, giving the Company the benefit of his wise counsels. J. L. Greene, its Secretary, is well known as one of the most capapable life-insurance men of the day.

of the most capapable life-insurance men of the day.

Olicago has every reason to regard this Company as an essentially home institution, in that it has more than \$10,000,000 invested here on real-estate loans. Judge Skinner, the Company's able financial agent, has so placed this vast sum that the loss of any portion of it is regarded as a moral impossibility. The proof of this statement is found in the fact that, despite the tremendous destruction of property in the great fire of 1871, the Company lost not a dollar, either in principal or interest. Is it any wonder that there has never been a word of adverse criticism uttered against the management of the Connecticut Mutual, and that the names of its officials are everywhere synonymous with integrity and sound judgment? The Company, though it has done well for Chicago, assisting the city in its rebuilding and aiding in sustaining its credit at home and abroad, has asked for no direct assistance in return. Its loaning and insurance departments are purposely kept separate.

A hrief riance at the statements of this superb

insurance departments are purposely kept separate.

A brief glance at the statements of this superb institution shows its strength. Its dividend for 1874 was \$8,037,872.83. Its total surplus is nearly four million dollars. Its available assets, \$40,443,695.99. Since its organization it has paid for losses by death over \$20,000,000.

The Transume knows of no life-insurance company built upon a more enduring basis, or controlled by more consummate ability and honesty than the Connecticut Mutual. The Illinois General Agency, under the management of Steams, Dickinson & Co., is the oldest and largest in the State. Concise statements of the Company's financial strength and its relative ratios in the matter of dividends, expenses, etc., are freely furnished at the Chicago office, Nos. 81 and 83 Washington street, corner of Dearborn.

THE HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW

the agent can not only secure applications more casily, and thus do more businesse, but also get full premums on all insurence, and thus largely increase his own compensation.

The Home has never adopted any new and deceptive schemes to attract business, but is now prepared, by making liberal contracts with true and successful agents, to largely increase its business. Such men wishing a contract directly with the Company will apply to Edgar H. Kellogg, Superintendent of Agencies, at Chicago, Ili.

From an interview with Mr. Kellogg, we learn that he has been in the service of this Company fourteen years ten as solicitor and four as Superintendent of Agencies, making him the oldest agent of The Home.

The books of his agency show \$3,000,000 now in force upon the lives of 1,500 policy-noiders, who are so well satisfied with the results of their investment in The Home and with the management of this agency, that, during they year ending May 1, 1875, only eixty policies were discontinued out of the whole 1,500.

Such results are very unusual, and, having been attained during the hard times of the past year, avince a fath in life insurance, and in one particular Company, which is a very strong evidence of the present demand for good life insurance.

surance.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE-ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of New York is see of the four great companies
of America. Founded in 1859, its rapid growth
has been the wender of insurance men everywhere, for in the fifteen years of its existence i has outstripped nearly all its competitors many of whom had half a century the start. The many of whom had half a century the start. The Equitable begin business in a very modest manner. Its expenses were low, its agencies limited, and it principles most conservative. Close and careful management is the marked feature of the Equitable. It has received repeated compliments from the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York and from British actuaries for the superior judgment that has controlled is affairs, and the soundness and stability of its seets. The business of the society is with the very best class of people, as the average large policies plainly indicate, and the superior character of the risks is shown by the small perceutage of loss. It does an exclusively cash business and issues policies from the home office onl. It should also be noted that the Equitable is the first American life-insurance company that issayed to do business in Great Britain. And i must be gratifying to Americans to know that the annual insurance issued through the Lundon office of the Equitable last year exceeded the entire business of most of the British companies. The Equitable issues all the approved fours of policies, but gives especial prominents to the Tontine Savings Fand Policy, which pressess many features of merit which the old forms do not. The General Manager for the State of Illinois for the Equitable is Mr. M. L. Sudder, Jr. Among the General Agents of the Company in this city are Hessers. H. F. Jennison, T. F. Craig, Charles Crosby, Alonzo Synder, and T. B. Carter,—all gentlemen of high characte and well known in business circles.

TE NEW YORK LIFE. The New York Life.

Thirty years of prosperous existence prove how sagacious were the founders of this admirable Company, and how prudently and ably it has been managed from the outset. A plain showing of figures is one of the best evidences superior organization. The numerical record of the New York Lie is thus briefly condensed:

As a fitting clian to the above sple hibit, we appends statement of the Con business for 1874

New policies issue
Amount insured.
Total income.
Interest receipts
Death chairs paid.
Dividends poid.
Increase in swets.

The exact amont of these three items for 1874 was \$4,496,291.1t which is over 70 per cent of the premium recipts for the same time.

Se much for euromy in management and pure mutuality towarpolicy-holders.

The New Yorkaife is conducted on a purely mutual basis, and while it has independent features which distinguish it from other copanies, it adneres rigidly to the fixed geneil principles of safe insurance,—principles from bich no company can prudently deviate. The organization has always numbered the mancial kings of the country in its list of fifcials. Morris Franklin, its President, and illiam H. Beens, its Vice-President and Actus, are examples of the high names ever to bfound associated with the management of the ew York Life.

names ever to broand associated with the management of the ew York Life.

Wealthy and averful as is this institution, its wealth and pow are solely for the benefit of policy-holders at thas no stockholders to enrich at the expess of insurers. Its magnificent assets belong tats maured members only. Thus it is that absolidly eafe insurance is possible at the lowest of rits.

The dividend of the New York Life are declared upon a stem of thorough fairness, and the amount is ways made immediately available in settlement of the second and all subsequent annual paymets. A more equitable plan could not be devise. Its justice and popularity are conclusively stabished by the prolonged existence of the low York Life, and its favorable position in ubble esteem. The Northwestern branch of the Company is at the corner of Lasalle and Ichroe streets, in Bryan Block. Messrs. Curan & Perkins (O. P. Curan and George V. Hrkins), gentlemen in high favor by reason of thir social and business standing and perfect smilarity with all the details of sound life insuranc, are its General Western Agents.

branch of the Company is at the corner of LeSalle and Chorce streets in Bryan Block
Messra. Ourn's & Perkins (O. P. Curran and
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has paid, through its Illinois agency, eleven policies which ordinarily would have been lost to the holders. These amounted to upwards of \$35,000, and on some of them no premiums had been paid for over three years. The solidity of the Company may be judged when it is remembered that its assets en the lat of iast January were more than \$13,500,000. With the liabilities deducted, this left a clear surpius of \$1,363,775.44. The Chicago office of the Company is in La Salle Blook, northwest corner of LaSalle and Madison streets. The Hon. John Early, Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, has been its esteemed General Agent here for over ten years. His energy and high social and public position have made him a fitting and admired representative of so substantial an institution.

THE CONTINENTAL OF NEW YORK.

The name Continental, when used in connec-

The name Continental, when used in connection with New York life insurance, has come to tion with New York life insurance, has come to mean all which is progressive, secure, and wealthy. The Continental of that city, organ-ized in 1866, has grown in power and popularity, until it is now among the stanchest and most favored of American companies. Its assets amount to over \$7,000,000, and it has a clear surplus of more than \$700,000 over and above all liabilities. The official records of life insur-ance show that the Continental has insured as nce show that the Continental has issued an

ance show that the Continental has issued an average of 5,000 policies a year since its organization. This is a larger average business than any company in existence can show, while the extreme caution of the institution in accepting none but healthy risks is proved by the fact that the annual percentage of deaths among its policy-holders has been the smallest of any organization in the country.

The "Continental plan," which is one of the chief features of this Company, has many sterling advantages. Its premiums are very low, indeed, and may be terminated at the end of the selected term, at the close of each fifth year during the continuance of premium-paying, which practically furnishes a paid-up policy every five years. This is further arranged set hat in case the insured dies before the end of the selected term his heirs or estate are benefited to the extent of the policy's face. This really combines the many excellences of endowment plans with reasonable rates quite unusual in that class of maurance.

reasonable trace in matter in the Continental is efficiently represented in Chicago by Mr. Charles H. Frost and Mr. H. E. Metzger, who have been in the Company's service for many years. Their office is situated at No. 187 Washington street.

THE WASHINGTON LIFE.

The Washington Life-Insurance Company of New York, holding assets of over four-and-a-half New York, holding assets of overfour-and-a-balf millions, can point with confidence to its business record of fifteen years. Its officers have a reputation for the highest integrity, as well as business ability. The assets of this Company are not only entirely beyond criticism as to their character, but more than a sufficient portion of them are interest-bearing to cover all the reserve liability. This is a feature which is one of the best indications of corporate solvency and excellent management.

best indications of corporate solvency and excellent management.

In a circular recently issued by the officers of
the Company to their agents they say: "Without ever having passed a dividead, we have attained the position at which we have for several
years past been aiming; one in which—First,
our setual investments should cover all our outstanding obligations of every sort, including capital stock; second, after reserving for such obligations upon the disphest recognized standard, to
make a satisfactory dividend to policy-holders.
This is a strong, an envisible position,—one attained by few, very few, companies."

In addition to the protection afforded to the
public by the strength and soundness of the Company, the Washington gives the great and special
advantage of non-forfeitable dividends, which
hold policies in force though the premiume be
unpaid. This feature is peculiar to this Company, and is appreciated when known by the insuring public. This Company has a large business in our State under the management of Mr.
H. D. Penfield, an old and well-known resident
of our city.

of our city.

THE CHICAGO LIFE. The last statement of the Chicago Life In-surance Company shows that, under the discreet and vigilant management of John W. Clapp, its Secretary, it is making a steady and healthful progress. This Company is young, modest, and small; but it is active, safe, and good; and its plans and mode of pursuing them might teach some older companies a lesson. It has never adopted a showy style, specious or ad-captandum plans, or resorted to any mean or mere-tricious device to win a present success. It has stead(astly adhered to the things in life insurance which cannot be shaken; has stindily refused to enter into reckless competition, or make extravagant expenditure for show and not for substance. It has, therefore, not always been a favorite in the pools; but it has always been going ahead, and always with increasing speed and momentum. A chief secret of its success has been the class of agents employed, and the thoughtful liberality with which it has treated them. Good men are nowhere better appreciated than in the service of the "Chicago Life." It is a slow fire with which Mr. Clapp "enthuses" them; but it burness long time, and grows hotter all the while. The business of the Company is carefully selected, and in localities exceptionally wholesome; its finances are well in hand; its assets securely invested; and its condition and prospects in every way satisfactory. Its statement for 1874 shows an increase in investments to the amount of \$50,000; and during the first six months of the present year its progress has been equally marked, having added \$25,000 in real estate securities to its assets of December 31, 1874, and this in a year and a half of general depression in the business of life insurance. oce which cannot be shaken; has sturdily re

and a half of general depression in the business of life insurance.

THE UNION MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company of Mains, Directors' office, Boston, Mass., is a substantial, economically administered institution, which can point with pride to an honorable record of a

THE MINA LIPE.

If issued, and the insured may choose any form of policy.

THE ETRA LIFE

But one company issued as many policies in 1874 as the Etna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Coop., which has been known for over half a century as a thoroughly reliable institution. Its history is a record of extraordinary success, gained by enterprise and good faith.

This Company issues mutual policies, returning the surplus at the end of each year, and also stock policies at very low rates. Its receipts for 1874 were \$6.068,698. Ont of this were paid \$1,392,000 in claims and \$2,333,447 in returned premiums to mutual members. The Etna's ratio of expense to receipts is remarkably small less than 10 per cent. Its assets of \$24,000,000 are invested in the best securities the country affords. This Company sends more money to the West than it receives from that saction, having loaned over \$4,000,000 in the State of Illinois alone. It appears that the Etna was the first to loan its funds upon farm lands, a class of securities which, after sevenyant trief, they find vary satisfactory.

There is no sounder life company than this, and none, we believe, where indemnity can be obtained for less money. Thomas O. Day is manager of the Western office, at No. 109 Dear-born street, in this city. The Northwestern office is at Milwankee, Wis., managed by F. T. Day.

HE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL

Life-Insurance Company of Milwankee is the leading company in the West. It has had six teen years' experience, and ranks equal with any Eastern dompany. Its assets are \$16,000,000; annual isome, \$4,000,000 : interest received on assets in 1874, \$1,133,390.90 : death clasims same

Life-Insurance Company of Milwaukee is the leading company in the West. It has had exteen years' experience, and ranks equal with any Eastern company. Its assets are \$16,000,000; annual income, \$4,000,000; interest received on assets in 1874, \$1,153,390,30; death claims same year, \$636,023.34; surplus over 4 per cent; reserve, \$2,059,709.80. Messrs. Dean & Payne are the agents for this city and State.

The Travelere Life and Accident Insurance Company of Hartford is famous and admired wherever ships endeavor to climb over rocks, or locomotives seek to pass each other on the same track. It is conducted on wise and popular principles. It is wealthy, efficient, and reliable. It issues policies payable to case of accident, and is a noble dredit to American insurance. J. H. Noian, at No. 84 LaSalle street, is the General Western Agent.

Western Agent.

THE MANHATTAN.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York is one of the oldest and most substantial companies in the United States. It has \$10,000,000 assets, and nearly \$2.000,000 surplus, which, according to official statements, shows a larger surplus to liabilities than any other life company. This is a vital point with insurers, as it shows clearly the ability of the Company to meet its obligations in the future.

THE NATIONAL OF VERMONT.

From the twenty-fifth annual report of the National of Vermont, it is evident that this su-National of Vermont, it is evident that this superior Company continues as much of a favorite as in the past. Its assets are now over \$1,500,-000, and it is conducted on the conservative plan which has given it so splendid a reputation the country over. Its funds are piaced with absolute security, over \$500,000 being loaned on the best property in Chicago. John N. Hills, Nixon's Building, is the general agent for Illinois.

The Massachusetts Mutual is represented in Chicago by Frisbie & Rappelye, at No. 170 La-Salle strept, who are its General Agents for the West. This Company has always been a favorite with seekers for sound insurance, as is attested by the fatt that it has policies on the lives of leading citizens of Chicago to the extent of over \$5,000,000. It is one of the wealthiest, most substantial, and best-managed companies in the world. THE CHARTER OAK.

This standard organization, now in its twenty-fifth year, is represented in Chicago by Wella, Mason & Merrill, Room 1, THE TRIBUNE Build-THE SOUTHERN CROPS. An Encouraging Prospect.

Nashville, Tenn., July 2.—The Committee on Information and Statistics of the Nashville Cotton Exchange submitted the following report for June, this morning:

GENTLAMEN: Your Committee respectfully

Submit their crop report for the month of June, in response to inquiries sent in under date of the 2ith. From the cheerful tone of the answers, and with no unforescen disaster, we think that the country may look forward to the largest crops of all kinds produced since the War. Lacor is reported as much improved, crops better worked, cleaner, and grounds in a better state of cultivation than for years. In portions of Alsbama complaints are made of want of rain, while in Tonnessee, near this city, low figures.

Misses' Striped Cotton Hose, in all size 25, 30, 35, and 400:

Also, a full line of Misses' English Str Hose, in all styles, are set much below the regular prices.

A complete assortment of Misses' Boys' Hose, in 2ll number of Boys' Hose, in 2ll number of Boys' Hose, in all styles, at equipment of rain, while in Tonnessee, near this city, low figures. state of cultivation than for years. In portions of Alabama complaints are made of want of rain, while in Tennessee, near this city, there is some complaint of too much; but from other sections the reports are very favorable and highly satisfactory. Since our report was written seasonable rains have fallen in locations reported dry. A correspondent from Courtland, Ala, Mr. Parshall sends a bloom under date of the 25th nit. In Tennessee, thirty-four report warm and dry; thirty reasonable, with plenty of rain; others favorable. In Tennessee, two report cotion plowed and corn planted. All agree that the decrease in acreage is fully 25 per cent less than last year. In Tennessee, eight report bad stands; the balance report good stands. In Alabama, the stand is good; only two reports bad stands. One reports boll on the 25th. In Tennessee, forty-eight report the plant small, All complain of the crop being fully two weeks behind last season. All report the crop better, plant small, and ten days to two weeks later.

All reports from Tennessee and Alabama say labor as much better, and all are hard at work. Four report damage by insect and damage by grasshoppers; clean and in fine cultivation.

Alabama reports an average yield of wheat—8 bushels; one as high as 21, and one as low as 5. In Tennessee, the average yield is about 12 bushels. Alabama reports the corn crop very good; never was better; the prospect is for a large crop. In Tennessee, all angwer good; several, splendid; two, never better; seven, fine; one, best we ever saw.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chronce Pribune.

Boston, July 2.—Joseph E. Woods, freight broker, 92 State street, reports European freights broker, 92 State street, reports European freights as follows: The sharp advance in freights from New York has caused rates to improve considerably here. Vessels which were offered Thursday at 5s 3d per qr are now held at 6s 3d. There are a good many desirable vessels in port, and rates asked are quoted at 6s for direct ports in the United Kingdom and 6s 3d to Cork for orders. We note charters made early in the week of a Norwegian bark to take 1,900 qrs hence to Cork for orders at 5s per qr, and of a British bark to take 2,100 qrs the same voyage at 5s 6d per qr. We note also the engagement of 35,000 bn wheat for Liverpool by sail at 63/d per bu and primage. The steamer Helvetia, of the National Line, takes out a full cargo to-morrow, including 35,000 bn wheat and 8,500 bn corn at 53/d per standard bu; also, about 400 toms provisions at 2s 6d per ton. 700 bales wood at 45s per ton. 725 bales cotton at 7-32d per lb, and 400 bris flour at 2s 6d per bri. The steamer San Marcoa, of the Dominion Line, is advertised to sail on the 24th inst., and is engaging freight at current rates.

A MORAL NIAGARA AVERTED.

Special Disputch to The Chicage Tribuna.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., July 2.—To-day John Water-fall demofished the divorce proceedings against his wife by restoring her to his bed and board on her declaration of penitence, and thus the startling revelations expected from the trial are lost to a disconsolate world.

MORE COFFEE COMING.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Produce.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The bark Claudins Just arrived with a cargo of coffee, from Rio, consigned to J. W. Doans & Co., of your city, after a very quick passage.

WOUND UP.

WIRESBARRE, Pa., July 2.—The Wyoming Insurance Company, of Wilkesbarre, wound up its business yesterday. Arrangements have been made with the Commercial Union of London to assume and pay all risks on ontatanding policies.

THE MEXICAN BORDER Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New ORLEAST, La., July 2.—The Republicant's San Antonio, Tex., special of to-day says that in case the Mexican Col. Christe applies for installation to protect the property of Dullad.

THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY. Where He Will Celebrate the Gle

MEMPRIS, July 2.—B. A. Thompson, for many years commercial editor of the Avalanche, has purchased a half interest of that paper, and will in future conduct the business department, Col. A. J. Kellar remaining in charge of the editorial department.

HOSIERY. UNDERWEAR. &c. Great West Side Dry Goods House

GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

A full regular-made Gents' British ¾ Hos at 25c, former price 35c—a decided bargain Also, a genuine Nottingham & Hose at 30c, sever before offered less than 40c. Ladies' full regular-made Bleached Cotton Hose, 25c, the best for the price in the city. Misses' full regular-made White Cot lose, in all sizes, 25c. Misses' Striped Cotton Hose, in all sizes, at 25, 30, 35, and 40c. Also, a full line of Misses' English Striped
Hose, in all styles, which we are selling
much below the regular prices.
A complete assortment of Misses' and
Boys' Hose, in Plan Colors, Chocolate
Browns, Navy Blues, and Drabs.

Ladies' Fine English Hose, in all qualities Brown and White, at 15 per cent less that regular prices. low figures. Gents' Gauze Shirts, fine quality, 85c, 20 per cent cheaper than last season. Gents' Underwear, in Silk, Lisle Thread, Gossamer, Gause, Merino, and Summer Merino, at very low prices. A full line of Ladies', Misses', and Boys' Summer Underwear, in all styles and sisea, at a great reduction.

Carson, Pirie & Co.,

Madison and Peoria-sts. "IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE."

BABY CARRIAGES. BABY CARRIAGES, Swings, Campors, Tovalld Chairs, Picnic and Travelling Baskets, a beautiful instrument, has to be seen to be appreciated. All for sale

POTTLE'S N. W. WILLOW WORKS, 235 West Madison-st. FIREWORKS.

OIL TANKS. WILSON & EVENDEN'S OIL TANKS, MEASURING PUMP. 47 & 40 West Lake St. - the Gend for Cut





EVIL DEEDS.

A Terrible Scene in Prospect on the 3d of September at Ft. Smith, Ark.

leven Man-Killers to Shake the Dust of This World from Their Skirts That Day.

The Governor of Massachusetts Says the Boy with the White Eye Shall Hang.

recution of the Murderer Hughes, at Newton, N. J.

Dangerous Stabbing of De Haven, the Circus Manager.

A CIRCUS MANAGER STABBED. Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July I.—On Wednesday afternoon about 4 o'clock, while George W. De Haven, the late Managing Director of the American Bacing Association and Hippodrome, was standing on the sidewalk on Fords street, making are appropriate with Mr. Power of New Yorks. making arrangements with Mr. Torrey, of New York, for obtaining money to pay the claims of York, for obtaining money to pay the classics, the employes of that concern, he was assaulted and stabbed in the right breast by one of the groomsnen, named Hugh Ferguson, known among the men as "Doc." The weapon was a knife. It made a gash 2½ inches long and minong the men as "Doc." The weapon was a knife. It made a gash 23% inches long and 8 inches deep. The assault was committed in front of Judson's Block. De Haven ran across the road toward the Seymour House, and was assisted in by persons in the vicinity. The would-be assasin retreated up State street, followed by several persons who witnessed his attempt to murder, when some one cried out: "That men has stabbed De Haven." Hiram Hills, the base-drummer in the band, gave pursuit and tackled him, when Sam Rhinehart, the great leaper, followed and dealt the villiain a blow which brought him down. He still had the knife in his hand with which the stabbing had been done, and he was speedily disarmed and taken to police headquarters. The physicians were called as soon as possible to Mr. Delfaven. There was danger of his immediate death from the shock, and he sank rapildly, his pulse dropping off to almost nothing. But after a while he railied, and at 6 there was an even chance that he would recover, though the wound was a frightful one, the knife having penetrated the right breast just above the nipple, and coursing downward, entering the right ling.

Not knowing the extent of the feeling mani-

knowing the extent of the feeling mani-in the attempt to assassinate De Haven, deemed prudent by the authorities to put on beyond the reach of rescue, should attempt be contemplated. Soon after, rested in the attempt to assassinate De Haven, it was deemed prudent by the authorities to put Ferguson beyond the reach of rescue, should such an attempt be contemplated. Soon afterward the prisoner was taken into the presence of his victim, that he might identify him. When he was brought in Mr. De Haven said, "That is the man." The prisoner, with a coarse, vulgar, and profane remark, expressed his disappointment at not having succeeded in producing instant death. He was taken to the lock-up, and the necessary papers were made out for his commitment to the County Jail. When Sheriff Chapin, who is also Chief of Police, and the police officers started to take him to the cars a large crowd gathered at the lock-up, among them several circus-men. As soon as the prisoner appeared in the sireet a great rush was made for him, but Sheriff Chapin warned them to keep back, apprehending an attempt would be made to rescue. The drowd closed in and there were a few blows struck, but the prisoner was hurried into a wagon and started for the cars. They had proceeded but a couple of blocks when it was discovered that the prisoner had been stabbed in the scuffle. He was taken to Dr. Benton's office, when it was found that the knift had entered his right breast in about the same appt where De-Hayun had been cut, but, striking the bone, had glanced downward, making only a flesh yound. His wound was dressed, and the prisoner dispatched to the Canton Jail by private conveyance.

THE WOULD-BE MURDERER. restable for the hunderous work. His next investment appears to have been in whisky, to enable him to hold to his devillab purpose. The developments made in the attempts to hill the assassin show that his removal from the city was an act of discretion, as he would probably have been lynched before morning. At 9 p. m. Mf. DeHaven's condition was not so favorable, bleeding from the would occurring at short intervals. Hat the unfortunate affair not occurred, the Hippodrome would have taken its departure from here to-day; its future is unknown.

known.

IATER—Last night was cool and most favorable for DeHaven; his condition is greatly unproved, and there is almost a certain prospect that, with good care, he will recover. An extra

KILLED BY A BROTHER.

Special Departs to The Change Tribuns.

St. Louis, July 2.—Coroner Dudley held an inquest on the body of James Devlin, who was str. Louis, July 2.—Coroner Dudley held an inquest on the body of James Devlin, who was shot and killed by his brother, Henry Devlin, in this city last night. It seems that James has led a dissipated life, and was very quarrelsome in liquor. Both James and Henry were living with their stepfather, a Mr. Cook, at the time of the affray, which resulted fatally. A few days ago James was committed to jail upon a charge of assault and listery, and he then promised Mr. Coon and his brother that if they would secure his release he would leave the city. They furnished the bond, and he was liberated, but, instead of leaving the city, he got drunk and went out home to demand money. He sand Mr. Cook kares in conversation when he told Mr. Cook that, if he didn't get some money, somebody would be killed. A few moments after a person came running to Henry Devlin, and told him that his brother was chasing Mr. Cook and trying to kill him. Henry went out and found such to be the case, and the result was, to prevent James from killing some one clee. Henry shot and fatally wounded him. Henry then came into the city and deliyered himself to Marshal Watson. Henry will stand trial at the next term of court.

banking-house of Mr. Nathan Kenyon, of this city, was entered last night. The robbers succeeded in removing the door of the safe. The first spartment was robbed of \$150 in gold and silver. Holes were drilled through the interior door, and an attempt made to relieve this part of the safe, which contained \$47,000, of its contents. Their work proves them to have been professional burglars. No track of the thieves.

STOLEN HORSE RECOVERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 2.—As proviously mentioned in The Tribune, a valuable black mare was stolen from County Treasurer S. W. Raymond, in stolen from County Treasurer S. W. Haymond, in this city, on last Sunday evening. Yesterday the animal was found in a pasture-field near Minoo-ka, Grundy County, Ill. She was tied with a rope around her neck and one fore foot, so that she could not get away, the intention seeming that she should fall into the hands of the own-ers. The reward of \$150, it is thought, had

BRUTAL CRIME.
Special Dissetch to The Chicago Tribune.
Fr. Wayne, Ind., July 2.—Last mgat a farmer named James Strickland, living about 15 miles from here, was arrested and lodged in jail at Antwerp, O., on a charge of committing a rape a short time since under brutal circumstances upon the person of a little girl named Louise

THE TWEED INDICTMENTS. New York, July 2.—This afternoon Judge Brady handed in the opinion conveying his decision on David, Dudley Field's motion to quash the indictments against William M. Tweed. He denies the motion except as regards two indictnents, which, it was conceded by argument, are uperseded, and says objections raised should be hade, if at all, on a plea, not a motion to quash.

THREE YEARS FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.
New York, July 2.—Alexander Hamilton, the
Treasurer of Jersey City, N. J., who was indicted for embezzling \$45,000 in bonds and \$82,000
in money, pleaded guitty in the Hudson County
Court of Sessions, to-day, and was sentenced to three years' confinement in the State Prison, and to pay \$1,000 fine. A sult is now ponding against his bondsmen for the amount embezzled.

SENTENCED TO PRISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, July 2.—Aaron Winn was arrested in March last for attempting to sell a forged draft on Vangn's Bank, at Eaton Rapids, succeeded in breaking jall, and was recaptured a few days ago. He has just been tried and sentenced to State Prison for three years.

A MURDERER CAUGHT, Special Disputch to The Categor Pribune, HOLLAND CITY, Mich., July 2.—To-day Melville Fuller, one of the accused murderers of Wilson Pound, surrendered himself to justice, preferring this to starvation. The reward offer-ed for his capture was \$200. HANGED.

er, was hanged at half-past 10 o'clock this morning. He died from strangulation in eighteen minutes. One hundred and twenty-four persons were present as witnesses. Hughes protested his innocence.

YOUNG POMERCY MUST DIE.
Beeron, July 2.—The Governor and Council to-day decided not to commute the sent Pomeroy, the boy murderer.

FIRES.

AT ELKHORN, WIS. AT ELKHORN, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHORN, WIS., July 2.—The office of the Walworth County Liberal was entirely burnt on Thursday at midnight. Loss, \$1,600. No Insurance. It was, beyond floubt, fired by design. Motive unknown. The paper will probably resume publication shortly.

AT PRINCETON, ILL.
Special Dispath to The Chicago Fribune.
PONTIAC, Ill., July 2.—A fire here this more partially destroyed the building occupied by W. S. Lacy as a hardware store. The stock was completely ruined by fire and water. The salous of F. Maxwell was also totally destroyed. His loss is about \$800. Fully covered by insurance.

night in the Ice-Box and .Lumber Company' premises, at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Twenty-first street, which were destroyed, to-gether with stables containing six horses. A valuable stock of lumber also burned. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$75,000.

DETROIT, July 2.—The fires which raged for several weeks with great fury in the woods north and west of Alpena have been extinguished by the heavy rains of last week. The loss of fine

AT CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., July 2.—George H. Waters &
Co.'s pail factory, on Pendleton street, in this
city, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$5,000

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. San Francisco, July 2.—The Democratic State Convention finished making its nominations for Convention finished making its nominations for State officers last night. The full ticket is as follows: For Governor, William Irving; for Lieutenant-Governor, James A. Johnson; for Secretary of State, Thomas Beck; for Compttoller, J. W. Mandeville; for Treasurer, J. G. Estudillo; for Attorney-General, J. Hamilton; for Surveyor-General, William Miois; for Clerk of the Supreme Court. B. B. Wolf; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, O. P. Fitzgeralf.

SAN FRANCECO, July 2.—The State Convention adjourned this afternoon. The Congressional Convention of the Fourth District to-day nominated P. D. Wiggriston for Congress. The State ticket is received throughout the State with a fair degree of satisfaction, but little enthusiasm. The Bulletin to-day says Central Pacific ran the Convention.

Faistaff's unbounded stomach has found a rival. It is well known that in this city it is the practice of certain keepers of eating-houses to encourage trade by selling six dinner tickets, a week's supply, for \$2, thus securing the money in advance, and giving the buyer care blanchs to order from the bill of faire as suits his fancy. As a rule, this is a paying business, but a case comes to our notice which threatens the unfortunate victualer with financial ruin. In an unguarded moment he disposed of a liberal supply of these dinner tickets to a harmless looking youth, who yesterday took his seat at the table, and "waded in." When he had finished his repast, a gentleman sitting near by, who had taken the trouble to jot down the several items, found that the account stood as follows, according to the prices upon the bill of fare:

Chowder. 2.20
Rosat beaf, two plates 70
Fotted pigeon 4.55
String beans, three plates 3.95
Squash, two plates 1.00
Macaroni, two plates 1.00
Macaroni, two plates 2.00
Ples, three places 3.00
Ples, three places 3.00
Pries, three places 3.00
Pries three places 4.00
Pries three places 4.00
Pries three places 4.00
Pries three plac

In the suburbs of Paris, Ky., last Sanday, while a young lady was aitting near the window, a blackbird came and slighted upon the verance at fraud, or a complete subserviency to a commenced talking to it, and, being rather of a postic turn of mind, recited Poe's "Raven," when it flew into the window and lighted on har foot. It sat there awhile, then hopped into her lap, and appeared very gentle, commenced picking at her fingers and catching flies. Perched upon her arm she brought it down-stairs. It showed no signs of fear, but would catch flies as they came around. After amusing the shidesn awhile, and esemingly being amused by them, it hopped in the window, would catch flies as they came around. After amusing the shidesn awhile, and esemingly being amused by them in the victims of these high-handed outrages such an adjustment of their claims as impartial justice requires.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRIE ZONE, the population of the line of the laws.

THE BANDIT CORTINA

True Story of the Depredations Committed by Mexicans on the Rio Grande.

The Operations of Gen, Juan N. Cortina Set Forth in Detail.

His Recognition by the Mexican Government a Fatal Admission.

Journal of a Secret High Joint Commission at Washington.

Satisfactory Evidence of Gen. Cortina's Thievish Propensities.

From Our Own Correspondent, THE BANDIT CONTINA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—The Associated
Press dispatches, a few days since, contained

Press dispatches, a few days since, contained this statement:

Gen. Cortins positively refuses to obey the order requiring him to report in person at the city of Mexico, and says he has resigned and is now a citizen. His riends are circulating a petition for the Government to let Cortina remain in authority on the Rio Grands.

If the Mexican Government has done this, they have made an admission which may trouble them in the future diplomatic interchanges with the United States. For years our Government has insisted that Gen. Cortina is in the Mexican service, and the commanding bandit of Mexican service, and the commanding bandit of the Bio Grande country; for years the Mexican authorities have denied this. Something of Cor-tina's record, and of the concern which his action has given our Government, may be learned from the facts which follow:

the facts which follow:

A SECRET HIGH JOINT.

It was in the summer of 1878. The Mexican Border Commission had made their first report to Congress in the December preceding, and the Commissioners were present in Washington arranging the vouchers, and the testimony, in the claims which they had heard. Minister Nelson had been recalled from Mexico, and Burbide, the child heir to the Mexican throne, if there shall ever again be a throne in Mexico, in the line of his fathers, was stopping with Nelson here. his fathers, was stopping with Nelson here. John W. Foster, of Indiana, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of that State, and Morton's active manager in his last Senatorial campaign, had been sent to represent us at the Halls of the Montezumas. Shortly before this time, the members of the Mexican Border Commission were as-sembled with M. Mariecal, Mexican Minister to this country, in the office of the Secretary of State. One of the special purposes for which the meeting had been called was to consider the responsibility of the Mexican Government for the acts of the Mexican General, J. N. Cortina. The evidence taken by the Border Commission seemed to sustain their charge, that Cortina was the chief of the robber bandits which make the depredations in the country of the Lower Rio Grande. The conversation, as it was repeated to me by a person that was present, was something

One of the Commissioners ... Mr. Becretary. there can be no possible doubt that Gen. Juan Army on half-pay and under waiting orders. By far the greater portion of the Mexican raiders in the Rio Grande country are under his immediate command. The evidence is incontrovertible that soldiers, wearing the uniform of his command, go to the banks of the river at the fording places to receive the stolen herds of horses and cattle which the Mexican bandits down to the river. The testimony in one case taken by the Commission shows that Cortina himself has been often seen to cross the river. and to enter Texas, and there to lift the calves into his own wagon, and to drive back to Mexico, the mothers of the calves following. All of this is printed in the evidence accompanying the

It was here urged that Cortina was an old-time friend of Juarez, that he was a man of great in-fluence as a politician in all of the Mexican border States; that he had much to do with securing those States for Juarez; and that the latter, while conscious that Cortina at times had comgiven him, on account of his valuable political

iplomatic silence throughout this conversation. At the close, he said, that Gen. Cortina was not in the service of Mexico on half-pay or under waiting orders, and that the Mexican Government in the diplomatic correspondence had frequently so asserted.

THE BLACK RECORD OF CORTINA. Cortina's record, as given in the report of the Border Commission, shows that he is, beyond doubt, the person who has controlled, more than any other one person who has controlled, more than any other one person, the raiding incursions upon our soil. The Commissioners, in the course of their report, present evidence upon the subject, of which the following extracts are illustrations. The Commissioners say:

THE BORDER BANDITS.

the historoport, present evidence upon the subject of which the following extracts are illustrations. The Commissioners asy:

"The Commissioners asy:

"The Sonther navorrs.

"The Sont

brayo, in 1870, where he remained in command until March, 1872, the terror of the residents of the Texas frontier, and the aider and participant in a series of lawless acts, the action of the Mexican authorities in this regard can only be interpreted as a direct blow at the commerce of our Western frontier; and the maintenance of a military force there, under the leadership of a commander whose career for murder, arson, and robbery finds no parallel in the annals of crime, and whose retention in the command of the northern frontier of Mexico, puts in evidence the inability of the Mexesn Government to cope with this outlaw and his fellowers, or else his assignment to this position by his Government for the performance of a work which had for its object the ambilishing of the commercial and industrial interests of our Southwestern frontier."

CORTINA AS A ROBBER.

The following are some brief notes from the depositions which accompany the report:

Ignacio Garcia loses 100 cattle, 3 yoks of oxen, and 30 to 40 mares, stolen by armed Mexicans under Juan N. Cortins.

Carlos Esparza loses 600 cattle and 80 horses, stolen by armed Mexicans under Juan N. Cortins.

Anaclito Padron, a soldier in the Mexican army, was sent by Gen. J. N. Cortina to protect the crossing of stolen cattle at Tanuachal Rancho, on the Mexican side, in June, 1871. Two hundred cattle were there crossed. They were stolen from Toxas, and were personally appropriated by Gen. Cortina.

Apollinario Hernandez, a soldier of the Mexican army, saw 100 stolen cattle peaned at Santa Rita, in Mexico, 12 miles from Matanoras, on Sept. 13, 1871. Capt. Sabas Garcia, Mexican army, and Secundo Garza, a soldier of Cortina's, were in possession of them. Cortins was there personally dividing the stock.

Apollinario Hernandez, a soldier of the Mexican army, testifies that the Holpuines brothers, notorious flexican cattle-thieves crossed 400 or 500 stolen cattle into Mexica a soldier of the Mexican army, and Secundo Garza, a soldier of Cortina's, were in possession of

Michaeld.

Alexander M. Sanders saw many stolen Texan

Alexander M. Sanders saw many stolen Texan horses in Camargo, Mexico. Octima's orderlies and soldiers were mounted or them. Ramon Garefa testified that stolen cattle were delivered to Gen. Cortina at Esterito Ranho, on the Mexican side, in 1872. Pedro Walace De Dougherty saw, in May, 1872, at La Cantia Rauch, in Mexico, belonging to Geo. Jian N. Cortina, large numbers of cattle evidently stolen from Texas.

Victor Morel recaptured from armed Mexican cattle-thieves a herd of 30 to 50 mattle, between 2 and 3 miles from Rio Grande City, in Texas. The thieves belonged to Cortina's command, and were sent by him.

Gregorio Villareal saw, he being a soldier in the Mexican army, cattle being crossed by thieves from Texas into Mexico. He has helped to drive herds of these cattle to alito Blanco, a ranch of Gen. J. N. Cortina also has seen these stolen herds sold to butchers on the Mexican side. Gen. J. N. Cortina also has seen these at Camargo and back in 1871 and 1872, fed them on beef stolen from 'exas. The following ranches on the Mexican and of the Rio Grande are

Grande are

Notorious Hatnus for Thieves
and cattle-stealers: San Rafal, Las Cuevas,
Perero de San Rafael, Tape Huaje rancho,
rancho Villareales, San Franciso rancho, Pentias rancho, El Esterito, Anzi Veras rancho,
Los Jaboncillos, Revnoso Viej, El Barrancas,
Elebano, El Chapital, Los Pelaos, La Bolisa, El
Palmita, Solisena, a notriour den; Nucholas
Solis, Alcade of the Boliseno Fecinet. At this
blace is levied a blackmail on al stolen extitle of
26 cents a head for the use of the corrals and

Solis, Alcade of the Soliseno Fecinet. At this place is levied a blackmail on al stolen entitle of 25 cents a head for the use of the corrais and yards, in which he was protected by Gen. J. N. Cortina.

Apollinario Hernandez fotal Gen. Juan N. Cortina, in August, 1871, at Saas Fe, near Matamoras, Mexico, engaged in frauduently rebranding stolen cattle, with abrand manufactured to deface the old marks and which was not his legally recorded persons brand.

The Commissioners continue

"Whatever might have bee the temporary effect on the Maxican authories at that time (1860) of the firm stand take by the United States in giving protection to it citizens against these Mexican cutlaws, the continuance of Gen. Juan N. Cortina, the proctor of the law-less bands, in the command of the line of the bravo from 1870 to 172, goes to show, on the part of the Mexican authorities, a wanton dregard of the authority of this Governmentand of the rights of its citizens. A history of Gen. Cortinal career while in command of the authorities, as wanton dregard of the authority of this Governmentand of the rights of its citizens. A history of Gen. Cortinal career while in command of the army occupying the northern frontier of Mexican and prior to that time, would be, in a gree part, but a history of the wrongs and outges which have been committed with impunityfor years past, on the residents of our Southwitern frontier.

The following extract from communication addressed to the Cougress of as United States by the Secretary of War, of die April 30, 1870, has an important bearing on the conduct of the Mexican authorities, and is fly sustained by

by the Secretary of war, of de April 30, 1810, has an important bearing on it conduct of the Mexican authorities, and is fly sustained by the evidence taken before to Commission, showing, as it does, the positin and character of an officer charged by the Spreme Government of Mexico for the two yes ending March, 1872, with the grave responsitities incident to the command of the line of the northern frontier of that Republic:

RELENAP ON CORMA.

Secretary Belknap, referring b Gen. Cortina, says: "This extraordinary character was a soldier under Gen. Arista at the time Gen. Taylor's army arrived on the Ro Grande; was at one time Lieutenant under Gania, but, being detected stealing horses given im for a remount, was dismissed; murderednis employer, Mr. Somerville, in 1847; committed robberies in Texas in 1849; had an indichent pending against him in 1850 in the Caneron County Court of Texas; continued to counit depredations in Texas in 1858; was then noutlaw, and for his numerous robberies was gain indicted in the Cameron County Court in the spring of 1859."

W. D. Thomas testifies that the present cattle

W. D. Thomas testiles that the present cattle depredations are a continuation of the tracelles of 1859, and are mainly directed by Cortins. In 1866 he organized a force for another raid on Texas and attack on Browsville, but was disturbed by hearing that Col. Ford had organized the citizens of Browsville to resist it.

Ignaclo Carcia testifies that Cortina has grown rich by plunder, and that he gather thieves and bandits around him.

con by plunder, and that he gather thieves and bandits around him.

Catlos Esparza testifies that Cortins received personally most of the stolen cattle crossed at the Calaboozo Rancho in 1871. He has prostituted his command and enriched himself.

Caetano Rodriquez testifies that Cortins sent a lot of fine cows, stolen from Mrs. Jane Weyman by his followers in 1859, to his own ranch, El Soldadito.

Thedeus M. Phodes, Lucius at the Present

Caetano Rodriquez testilies that Cortins sent a lot of fine cows, stolen from Mrs, Jane Weyman by his followers in 1859, to his own ranch, RI Soldadito.

Thaddeus M. Rhodes, Justice of the Peace, testifies that Cortins was assisted in his attack on Brownsville, in 1859, and operations on the border then, with men, munitions, and assistance furnished from Matamoras.

Thaddeus M. Rhodes declares that Cortina agreed to take care of the cattle-thieves in Mexico if they would take care of themselves in Texas. It is notorious that Cortina has stocked his ranches Canelo, Soldadito, Caritas, Juckecok, Palitoc Blanco, and others with cattle stolen from Texas.

Benito Garcia testifies to a fraudulent return made of the cattle captured at Calaboozo Ranch from thieves, by the Mexican authorities. Cortins got 100, and only 18 head were accounted for, when in fact 118 head were captured. Cortins has enriched himself by plunder.

Anaclito Padron was detailed by Cortina in 1870 or 1871 as one of a squad of soldiers sent to Tabuschal to receive a drove of stolen cattle from his agents, and escort them a safe distance from the river. This was done, and the cattle delivered to his private vaqueros.

Anaclito Padron, in 1871, was sent as one of a squad of his soldiers by Cortina, to Laguna, near Matamoras, to escort a herd of stolen fexas cattle to his ranch Palito Blanco. It was done. Alexander M. Sanders heard Cortina ask for stolen cattle at Guardado Ranch in Ducember, 1871, or January, 1872. When told they had none, he said: "It is strange you have none." Cortina's orderlies were mounted on stolen horses at Camargo in 1870.

Tomas Vasquez deposes that Cortina has enriched himself through his position.

Apo Linario he/mandes testifies that Cortina for the purpose of evading proper inspection at Matamoras.

Witness saw Gen. Cortina at Santa Ross on September 13, 1871, taking toll of 100 stolen cattle. Capt. Sabs Garcia, of Cortina's brigade, with other followers of nis, were in possession of the herd. Gen. Cortina used to person

louging to the General; these orders being executed. The cattle were notoriously known to be stolen from Texas.

Gregoria Villareal testifies that Cortina equipped the Lubo brothers, notorious thieves, for a cattle stealing raid on Texas, in 1871. The Lubos were captured with a loss of their outfit Cortina requested Villareal to go to Brownsville and buy in the saddles and equipments, which were sold at public auction. Witness refused. Gregorio Vallareal testifies that Cortina retains on his ranchest stolen horses belonging to Josiah Turner and others, some of these animals having been ineffectually claimed as stolen. He authorizes his soldiers and followers to steal from Texas, and said "Let Toxas property come over here." He has made use of his hangers-on for private assassination; is continually surrounded by a squad of armed men, and has grows first by fundamental surrounded by a squad of armed men, and has grows first by fundamental took from him, pistel in hand, the sum of \$200 in gold in December, 1859. This money had been robbed from the body of Capt. N. P. Spear, killed by Cortina's followers at kilo Grande City in December, 1859, and deposited in a safe at a store where Morell was clerk.

Eugenie Zamera testifies that Cortina has sent his agents and thieves to Texas to steal estile. His policy is to induce thieves and marranders to join his forces.

Pedro Vela testifies that the cattle depredations in Texas augmented wonderfully when Cortina was in command. He deposes that

Pedro Vela testifies that the cattle depreda-tions in Texas augmented wonderfully when Cortina was in command. He deposes that Gen. Cortina sent word to the lawless dwellers at Las Cuevas, on the Mexican side, that, IP THEY STOLE FROM TEXAS, IT WAS ALL RIGHT, but if they depredated in Mexico he would haby all offenders.

John S. Ford testifies that Cortina is guilty of murder volvers and falsebood. Witness gives

The control of the co

FOREIGN.

Sixty Million Dollars-Worth of Property Destroyed by the French Floods.

The Number of Persons Drowned Now Estimated at 3,000.

A Very Unsettled State of Affairs at Matamoras.

Corting and Several of His Bandit Comrades in Prison.

The Carlists Experience Several Disastrou Defeats.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 2.—It is estimated that the destruc-ion of property by the inundations in the southwestern portion of France will amount to 300,000,000 francs. The number of persons who perished is estimated at 3,000. President Mac-Mahon continues his tour through the inundated districts

Mason continues in State districts.

Pans, July 2.—The subscription list opened by President MacMahou for the sufferers in the Valley of the Garonne now foots up \$250,000.

THE MATAMORAS TROTPLES.

New ORIERANS, July 2.—The Galveston News' Brownsville special says: "An order has been published that Coftina will be shot in case an atpublished that Coftina will be shot in case an attempt is made to rescue him. Judge Costillo and the wife of Cortina, and fourteen others, are prisoners. A general order prohibits the assembling of groups and hostile demonstrations. All the public places are closed. Outside of Maramoras the people are reported arming, the arms being smuggled out.

"A gunboat is reported to be coming to the mouth of the Rio Grande to early Cortina to Vera Cruz."

SPAIN.

RECENT BATTLES.

LONDON, July 2.—Carlist dispatches from Spain say that in an engagement June 21, the Alphonsist Gen. Somawas was worsted, with a loss of 1,200, and retreated to Orduna.

MADRID, July 2.—The Carlists are bombarding

of Valencia, and concentrated in Castellon and Teruel.

London, July 3—5:80 a. m.—The Times' special dispatch from Madrid says: "Gen. Jovellar reports the defeat of the united bands of Dorregaray. Cucala, and Vellelain between Vistaveile and Villa Franca. The Carlists suffered heavy losses and fled in disorder toward Xglescula. The chief, Vellelain, was killed."

Gen. Campos reports a success in Catalonia. Gen. Loma has defeated the Carlists, who attacked Gacadillo and Berboraha.

The Madrid Government is showing great vigot towards the Carlist sympathizors, several of whom have been banished.

CREAT BRITAIN.

LADY FRANKLIN IMPROVING.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A message from London, this morning, says that Lady Franklin is still alive, and is reported slowly improving.

DUBLIN, July 2.—The official score of the in ternational rifls match at Dollymount on Tues-day, which is published to-day, gives Dakin \$2 instead of 51 at the 1,000-yard range, and makes insibad of 51 at the 1,000-yard range, and makes the number of points by which the Americans beat the Irish team 39 instead of 38.

The contest for the Abercorn cup at Dollymount ended to-day. Edmond Johnson, of the Irish team, won by a total score of 883. Highy and Pollock made higher scores, but, as they had been winners before, the cup was awarded to Johnson. Of the Americans, the best scores were as follows: Fulton, 371; Gildersleeve, 369; Bodine, 364; Coleman, 380.

The Americans won several all-comers prizes.

to-day.

The weather was bad for the riflemen. Rain fell during the day, and there was a high wind. The Dublin journals, referring to Maj. Leech's retirement from the Captainey of the Irish teem, concur in saying that Ireland is indebted to Maj. Leech for long-range shooting, which he established in the face of great difficulties.

LoxDox, July 3—5 a. m.—The House of Lords has ingit passed the Canada Conyright bill.

The steamer Peruvian, for Quebes, takes out 660 Mennonite emigrants.

son liquid. It is by the bitterness of the trisinal one judges whether the poison has been sufficiently concentrated. There is no dange in tasting curare, as it becomes fatal only younging in direct contact with the blood."

The bark of Strychnos pseudoguina, which is found in Brazil, is in much repute at a longing. The children eat the fruit of the training. The children eat the fruit of the training that it is not contact the party especially the bark, are extremely bitter and rather attingent. It is universally used in the place of cinchone. It is sold under the name of the pulche bark, and is said to be fully equal a Peruvian bark in its medicinal qualities.

LONDON ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. For several centuries a few wild beasts, so sisting mainly of lions, bears, and tigers, we kept in the Tower of London for the adification of the public, and were exhibited to the gaze of the curious in what was known as Exeter Change the curious in what was known as Exeter (
In 1826, Sir Humphrey Davy and Sir S
Raffles, with other prominent naturalish
posed the scheme of the Zoological G
where beasts and birds of every country
to collected for the amusement and inst
of the masses. The dea was deemed chir
as most bold and original ideas are in th ception, but it, projectors persevered, and viry soon, by the bridgest success of their enterprise proved its feasibility and importance. Heavy expenses were incurred in constructing the Gardens, but these were soon inquidated by the patronage they received. The place secured to popular favor at once, and was througed by multitude who experienced a new pleasure in popular favor at once, and was thro multitude who experienced a new plyiewing wild unifinals in the enjoyment of able and spaceous quarters afind delight beries and under the shelter of green In these favorable conditions the deforeign climates and of boundless desertests displayed something like their data and activity, and were see to an worse a since their establishment, the Gardbeen gradually extended and improve limitees of the Zoological Society, whi nated and courted the affair, have fitere. The first rhinoceros was purchased Gardens at a cost of \$5,000; the four cost \$3,500; and their transportation tested \$3,500; the elephan and chill co and the hippurpotamus, although a and the hippopotamus, although a gift, su brought home and housed at an expense of \$5,000. The Society has been aved a great da of expense throughthe gift from the Queen da-imals sent her by foreign potentates, and through OUR CENTENNIAL

SWITZERLAND WILL CONTRIBUTE.

BERNE, July 2.—The National Council has voted 25,000 france to defray the expenses of the proper representation of Swiss products and ladastry at the Philadelphia Contennial Exhibition. Of the larger European States, Russia is the only one which has declined to encourage participation in the exhibition.

CAPE COLONY.

ANNEALTON SCHEME.

LONDON, July 2.—The mail steamer from Capetown brings news that the Assembly of Cape Colony has unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of the annexation of sundry independent torritories south of Natal, inhabited by 150,000 Caffirs.

BURMAH.

THE PENDING DIFFICULATY.

LONDON, July 2.—The India Government is in communication with the India Office relative to the action necessary to take in regard to Burmah. Bir Douglas Forsyth has left for Simla.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

UPAS AND STRYCHNINE.

Many fictions have been told of the poison of the impast tree, emanating chiefly from the Dutch raveler Foerset, who was among the first to took the tree in its native wilds in the East Indies and in the Islands of the Malsy Archipela-

ODD ALLIANCES.

In the last number of Science Gassip there is an account of the adoption of two young squirels by a motherly cat. The squirrels are brought in from the woods when but a day of two old, and given to puss in piace of two of her fresh brood of kittens. She accepted the charge without any remonstrance, and suckles he squirrels together with her legitimate offsets. The mother and her odd babies are all alless healthy and happy.

Boys'Summer Good RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES

EDWARDS. & BROWN whole prosecution as ad it scheme by Mr. Asay and

THE RO

and Aye

Continuation of the

The examination of Ros.

of conspiracy was yesterda Justice Sammerfield at the

Court-room. The examination prosecution was controlled in the testimony

BOBERT W. B business before Jan. 1 las

pusiness perore Jan. 1 la refore they went into business of precuring goods on cre-imployed by them to go to N

employed by 1 last to purchase groceries 1 last to purchase groceries 1 last to purchase groceries 1 last to purchase groceries

A question then arose as

of a question propounded Ayer jumped upon his feet

of this criminal case.

This brought Mr. Asny to of rage, and with clenched out his version of the ma had obtained goods on credit of cash, and skipped out with them everything they cop. "And then," continue came back and tried to fair of forward an attorney (not o men) to promulgate lies to while this man is sonting to hackground and helped to counseled the proceedings. Mr. Ayer—That is not tru had rothing whatever to do the final proceedings in betered.

Mr. Assy—I say that the the first proceedings in betterd.

Mr. Assy—I say that the mattorney to retail their lie here was in the background thieves—
Mr. Ayer (shaking his first as I am concerned, you are and abominable falsehood—
Mr. Assy (shaking both fating wildly)—You are a har The Court (suavely)—I th better proceed with the externations do not bein matter the proceed as follows:
Refore witness started

year 1874 the firm represent worth \$55,000; at the time; York they repeated substant ments; some of the goods never were delivered; that \$5,000 worth; tried to sell gers, but never sold any.

Rehrect: The other Robbune; have seen all of the engaged in business; bon 19% gold, some other at 19% gold, some other at 19% worn: Am manager of 1 Co.Commercial Agency; before Dec. I. 1874; told hi had heard that they had only when they claimed \$60,000; stock was on that day neares their claims would about pay.

**Cross-examined: Did not the firm; do not know that was interested; had the conshort Nov. 26, 1874.

**Retirect: Think the firm lety to stand well on the Agency of the Year; so flict other for the firm some goods in March to the close of the year; so flice other for them Dec. 28 at 11% cents currency; this that are an 21% cents. at 21% cents currency; thi that day was 22% cents; in pay; Fred Roe said the fi note discounted; did not go saw all five of the brothers

aw all five of the brothers Ren Brothers at different to Gross-examined: Have be four years; do not know firm; sated, but did not firm goods on several occasia letter saking them to willing to take anywhere I was open to receive contribused to the firm of tea in Angust, on coudit should so: fall due before J Re-cross 2 Think I urged have had business converse and Alfred, but never sold to gooden Lean

have had business convers and Aifred, but never sold a GEORGE LASS SWOTH A STATE AND A STA

Rr. Assy, of the proceed ject, before the court to has offered by the responsed of the fisher of the court to has offered by the responsed of the court to have the court to have the court to the court of the court

ther by foreign potentates, and through valuable accessions economity recome the various officials in the forty-indencies of the British Empire, and the army of British funters who alley a for adventure by exploring all pose globe in quest of game of every surturdens are attented on the northwest gent's Park; and cover about 17 acres, effect opened to the public in 1825, effection of 430 animals. In seventime they had been visited by 30,000 in fickets of admission being one sillest properties of the opening year was into the same of the opening year was attentioned in 1834 the last of the Towns awas, received there, and at the death indicates in 1834 the last of the Towns awas, received there, and at the death indicates in 1834 the last of the Towns awas, received there, and at the death indicates a surface, and sustained at an expense of \$50,000, went to swall the provided for by the Zoological Society 100,000, and the expenses of the Garanne Sciologo. The admission to the m Mondays and Indicate is expense of the Garanne Sciologo. The admission to the m Mondays and Indicates is expense a yearly revenue exceeding \$50,000, the farfens was \$100,000. In 1864 the amount paid for face imate was \$19,195.

one and pay list.

ODD ALLIANCES.

ast number of Science Gossip there is t of the adoption of two young squire motherly cat. The squirrels were afrom the woods when but a day or and given to puss in piece of two of her ad of kittens. She accepted the charge any remonstrance, and suchles the longither with her legitimate offspring, her and her odd habies are all sake ad happy.

UNG MEN, SEE THEM. ck Flannel Suits

. CLOTHING.

TAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

WARDS & BROWNE

ner Adams and Clark-sta

THE ROES. continuation of the Examination in the Police Court.

age at Arms Between Mesars. Asay and Ayer.

compiration of Roe Brothers on a charge of compiracy was yesterday continued, before the Summerfield at the South Side Police out-room. The examination of the Police out-room. room. The examination of witnesses for rescution was continued by Mr. Asay.

BORERT W. BAYNE,

The Was in the tea and coffee brokerage
mass before Jan. 1 last; knew the Rose
for they want into business; was in the habit
recurring goods on credit for them; was
religied by them to go to New York about Dec. list to purchase groceries on credit for them;

A question then arose as to the admissibility of a question propounded by Mr. Asay, and Mr. Aser jumped upon his feet and characterized the by Mr. Asay'and his clients to extort coor to which they were not entitled by means

of this criminal case.

This brought Mr. Asay to his feet in a blaze of face, and with clenched hands he shouted set his version of the matter,—how the Roes is cash, and exipped out of the city, taking sib them everything they could lay their hands "And then," continued Mr. Asay, "they back and tried to fix up matters, and put ame back and tried to he up matters, and put treatd an attorner (not one of these gentlemes) to promule the lies to help their swindles, this the man isointing to Mr. Ayer] was in the background and helped to devise the lies, and someled the proceedings—

Mr. Ayer—That is not true as regards me; I had softing whatever to do with the case until the first proceedings in bankruptcy were entered.

Mr. Assy I say that these men put forward a storney to retail their lies while this attorney here was in the background consulting with the Mr. Ayer (shaking his fist at Mr. Asay)—So far

I am concerned, you are culty of an infamous d atomicable falsehood— fr. Any (shaking both fiets, and gesticu-ing wildy)—You are a har, sir !

No blood faving been spilied, the examination posseded as follows:

Before witness started for New York Roe Brothers showed him a statement indicating that they had a pet capital of about \$60,000; he made to the New York firms the same representations that the Boes made to him.

Oros-constitued: Have seen Mr. Fred Roe ward inne during the last two weeks; made to chim in backruptey; claimed \$500 from the Boes because I did not get brokerage as expected; the Boes paid witness all they said they would; the firm was composed of Fred and Alfred; never knew any other member; sold the firm goods, and they always paid for what they bount up to the list hill. Fred Roe was the saly person who ever did any business with witness for the firm; the employment of witness was suggested by himself; in the middle of the year 1874 the firm represented that they were worth \$55,000; at the time witness left for New York they repeated substantially the same statements; some of the goods ordered by witness lever were delivered; that is, about \$4,000 or \$5,000 worth; tried to sell goods for Roe Brothers, but never sold any.

**Robler The other Roes were about the bouse; have seen allof them about the place appad in business; bought some coffee at 194 cg gold, some other at 194 cg, for the firm.

CHABLER TURNULL.

From: Am masager of Tappan, McKillop & Ga's Countrieved and years and that they had only \$20,000 in stock, when they claimed \$60,000; Roe said that their stack was on that day mears \$75,000, and that their claims would about pay their habilities.

**Creas-examined: Did not know who composed the state of the state of the said that their claims would about pay their habilities.

**Creas-examined: Did not know who composed the state of the said that their claims would about pay their habilities.

sees they claimed convoy; Nose and that their shock was on that day nearer \$75,000, and that claims would about pay their liabilities.

Cross-examined: Did not know who composed the firm; do not know that any one except Fred was interested; had the conversation with Rose about Nov. 25, 1874.

Redirect: Think the firm showed undue anxiety to stand well on the Agency's books.

M. B. BOREETS,

swan: Am a tea-broker; know Rose Brothers; first new Fred in the latter part of 1873; sold the firm some goods in March, 1874, and from then to the close of the year; sold sixty-two sacks of line offse for them Dec. 28 to Harmon & Messer at His cents currency; think the regular price int say; Fred Hoe said the firm wanted to get the mote discounted; did not get this done for them; aw all five of the brothers around the store of the Brothers at different times.

Cross-examined: Have been a broker three or.

bross-examined: Have been a broker three or our years; do not know who composed the missied, but did not ascertain; sold the misods on several occasions; wrote the firm letter asking them to "contribute"; was ling to take anywhere from \$5 to \$10,000; a open to receive contributions from anybods.

s letter asking them to "contribute"; was willing to take anywhere from \$5 to \$10,000; was open to receive contributions from anybody. Re-direct: Sold the firm about \$1,800 worth of tes in Angust, on epadition that the notes about not fall due before Jan. 4.

Re-cross: Think I urged the teas on Fred; have had business conversations with Edward and Alfred, but never sold them anything.

Som: Am a grocsry broker; know the Ros. hothers; have had dealings with them; have eld goods for them; sold 500 boxes rais is for tem Dec. 1 last: saw Fred and Alfred about the massetion; sold some goods to them Dec. 17 al Dec. 30 last.

Cross-examined: Do not know who compact the firm of Ros Brothers; sold three bills goods to them which were not paid for; sold all is goods to them which were not paid for; sold all is goods to them which were not paid for; sold all is goods to them which were not paid for; sold all is goods to them which were not paid for; sold all is goods to them which were not paid for; sold all is goods to them on my own application; got bear a part of the goods the morning when the multiple went away; they were returned by mee person in change of the store.

WILLIAM NEWHART,

worn: Know the Ros Brothers; have sold them upon credit; have been in and out of the stablishment of Ros Brothers; they were ensured one around the store.

Cross-examined: Don't know what George and to do with the business; saw Edward belied the desk; never understood who composed to firm.

C. c. connolly,

worn: The firm of Durant Bros. sold them a bout the more more and December; sold them a bout the more more and December; sold them a bout the more more and December; sold them a bout the more more and December; sold them a bout the more flee Bros. Often, and saw all five of them here.

when they walked away; was about the of Res Bros. often, and saw all five of them

THE MAIL.

It Asay, of the procedution, desired to observe the court took a recess to the bail has offered by the respondents. He did not consider Richard N. Rothins good surety, and summered an employe of Haddock, Coxe & Co. to how that he had no title to certain property thick he had set down in his achedule as his.

The question as to the matter of bail was long and stalliory, and covered pretty nearly everything connected with some ten or twelve bonds—in the course of the discussion Mr. M. B. The question as to the matter of bail was long and stalliory, and covered pretty nearly everything connected with some ten or twelve bondens. In the course of the discussion Mr. M. B. The question as to the matter of bail was infroduced and sworn; be testilled had been a bailed was infroduced and sworn; be testilled had be not been as the property worth over \$90,000, on which he incumbrates did not exceed \$36,000; as these was not now, and never had been, a patern of the discussion in the twee not secured by fine succession of the course of the discussion long grown wearisome.

After the discussion had grown wearisome, a Court announced that he was not satisfied with Robbins' bond, and should insist on a new many or sureties in the sum of \$20,000 to join in it. Worter, whom he considered good.

The Court was then adjourned to Tuesday at 2 hm.

How They Buried the Hatchet.

Beston Herald.

The day following our centennial festivities in following incident occurred in a South End alone : A friend had invited one of the South Groins soldiers into the salcon to put another for the buried hatchet. While standing at the buried hatchet, while standing at the buried hatchet, while standing at the buried highest and closely eyed the image. His gaze was so steady and peculiar at the friend began to be starmed and to fear the fine of the carolinan saked the stranger if he had carolinan saked the stranger if he had a continuous the Carolinian saked thin if he was not in the late was "Yes," was the reply. "And you

were once stationed at such a place?" "Yes."

"And took part in such a skirmish?" "Yes."

"Well, I thought so," replied the Carolivian, and, raising his that, showed a large scar ob his forchead, saying, "There is your sabre mark, my boy; come up and take a drink." And so then and there they decorated the grave of the buried hatchet.

MARINE NEWS.

MARINE NEWS.

POST OF CHICAGO, JULY 2.

Ameryzo—Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, lumber; schr La Petite, Ashtabula, grindstones; barre Harmony, Manistee, lember; prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, lumber; scow L. Strom, Muskegon, wood; schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber; scow L. Strom, Muskegon, lumber; scow M. Corleit, Muskegon, wood; schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber; schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber; stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; scow Mary E. Pachard, Ludwig's Pier, lumber; schw Dawn, While Lake, iumber; stmr Chicago, Manitowoe, sundries; prop Messenger, St. Joe, sundries; schr Robert B. King, Sangatuck, wood; schr Mal, N. H. Ferry, While Lake, iumber; prop Equinor, Port Huron, sait; barce Guiding Star, Port Huron, sait; schr Great West, Muskegon, lumber; schr Amoskeag, Ford Hiver, lamber; schr Pooris, Muskagon, lumber; schr Tom Paine, Muskegon, lumber; prop Menomine, Muskegon, sundries; schr Sty Lack, Ludington, lumber; schr Guide, St. Paul's Pier, bask; scow South Haven, South Haven, lumber; schr Queen City, Buffalo, salt; prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sandries; schr Game Gock, Muskeson, lumber; schr George H. Wand, Alpena, tumber; schr Jeste Fnillipa, Manistee, lumber; prop D. Ballentine, Buffalo, coal; schr H. W. Gage, Buffalo, coal; schr Montpelier, Oswego, coal and iron; schr John Tibbets, Muskegon, lumber; schr Ellenwood, Grand River, lumber; schr Orphan Boy, Erie, coal; schr H. W. Gage, Buffalo, coal; schr Muskegon, lumber; schr Jester, Lumber; schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, lumber; schr Goorge, Pensaukee, lumber; schr Muskegon, lumber; schr Orbick Somers, Jacksonport, wood; schr Helen Blood, Muskegon, lamber; schr Johnson, Sangatuck, lumber; schr Rapulator, Muskegon, lumber; schr Hase, Prankfort, lumber; schr W. H. Hawkins, Muskegon, lumber; schr W. H. Hawkins, Muskegon, lumber; schr Mian, Codar River, lumber; schr Mian, Codar River, lumber; schr W. H. Hawkins, Muskegon, lumber; barge City of Grand Haven, humber; barge City of Grand Raven, Muskegon, lumber; barge City of Grand Haven, Muskegon, lumber; schr Ja

8,000 bu wheat; prop Yanderbilt, 38,000 bu wheat; chr Golden West, Buffalo, 31,133 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS. a good demand from shippers and smaller offerings. Some carriers refused to accept the advance pold yea-terday, believing that by waiting they would be able to do still better. The rate on corn to Buffalo was 2½¢, osis 2%c, and on wheat 2%@3c. A vessel was taken for wheat to Kingston at 5%c. Charters to Buffalo—Schr Southwest, corn, and schri Crosthwaite, Bolivia, wheat, on p. t.; schr N. K. Fairbonk, wheat p. t.; prop Java, corn on through rate; schra Clara Farker and Kate Darley, oats at 2%c; schr Wayne, corn at 2%c. To Kingston—Schr J. G. Jenkins, wheat at 5%c, Capacity, whast, 125,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; cats, 79,000 bu.

In the aftermoon the G. W. Cise for 25,000 bu corn at 2%c or 2%c, the outside being the rate if the vessel loads at an uptown clevator. oats 23/c, and on wheat 23/@3c. A vessel was tak

The following charters were reported on the 30th;
Schr. S. F. Bruce, coal to Chicago, 30c per ion; schr J. B. Merrill, coal, Ashtabula to Milwaukee, 60c per ton; schr Thistis, coal, Black River to Mirwan 60c per ton; schr Stampede, coal to Sheboygan, per ton; schr Ahira Oobb, coal, Cleveland io Chica 60c per ton; schr Frances Berriman, coal to Chica

The Leader of the lat says : "Cosi is arriving in fair quantities, and vessels are in demand, but scarce for Lake Michigan ports, at prices offered, on account of the low rates for freight proces omeron, on account of the own races for arcent-for the East. It was reported that two or three char-ters had been made to Chicago up-town docks at 70c. The charters resourced were sour Delos DeWolf, cost to Chicago at 60c; schr Correspondent, coal to Detroit at 50c, and schr deorge Washington, coal to Windsor at 30c, free to vessel.

MILWAUKEE. Preights on the 1st were firmer. Charters: To Buf-falo-Schre P. B. Looke, Hattie Johnston, and E. Pitzgerald, wheat at 3c.

DETROIT. On the 30th of June inquiry for grain tonnage light, The following charters were reported: The schr Picton, lumber, Collins' Inlet to Windsor, \$2 gold, on rail; sohr Conrad, lumber, I bena to Vermillion, \$1.75, on rail. The sohr Hatti: Howard, hardwood lumber, Wila Fowl Bay to Backre, \$500 for the load (capacity about 200 m).

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.
Spicial Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.
PORT HURON, Mich., July 2.—Passed Down—Props
Samilac, Germania and consort, Tempest and barges;

schre G. H. Warrington and Ino.
Passed Ur-Prop Abercorn; set tia, Victor, Gieniffer, Lady Dufferen, New London, D. H. Keyes, Albatross.
WIND-North, light,
WEATHER-Fine.

WEATRER—Fine.

Pour Huno.s, Mich., July 2—10 p. m.—Down—
Props Warerly, Yosemite and consort, Wetmore and consort, D. M. Wilson and consort, Ur.—Props St. Clair, B. W. Bianchard, Sovereign, Townsend and consort, Howard and consort, Evergreen City and barges; stant Manifola; achrs Levi Bawson, Caar, S. F. Gale, Tailor, Robert Gaskin, Caviler, Kagelian, Rutherford, Delos DaWolf, H. N. Todman. WEATHER—Calm and fine.

ILLINOIS RIVER AND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Laballe, Ill., July 2.—Absilved at Rives—Stimpton Servens, towing Gen. Losscrans, Excelsion, and Reliance, from Copperas Creek, all light; Oak Leaf, from Kingston, with coal, and Mary O'Biley, from Copperas Creek, with piles; prop China, from Peoris, light load of corn.

Departum—Stimpton Tom Stevens, towing Johnson Nos. Ingland Mayflower, all with dimension-stone for Copperas Creek lock; prop Novelty, towing canalboat Harriet Booth, with lumber for Beardatown.

Passen INTO. CARAL—Excelsior and Reliance, both light, for Joint; Bosecrans, light, for Morris; Oak Leaf, with Kingston coal, for Johet; Mary O'Reilly, with piles, for Lockport; prop China, light load of corn for Chicago; barge No. 4, with LaSalie coal, for Gnicago.

with piles, for Lockport; prop China, light load of corn for Chicago; bargs No. 4, with LaSalic coal, for Chicago.

PASSED OUT—Nothing.

Bight feet nine inches of water on the miter-sill of Lock 15. Heavy fall of rain last night.

Bridgerort, 11, July 2—Arntyrn—Belle France, Lockport, 6,000 bu corn; Thomas Scott, Marseilles, 6,200 bu corn; prop Montauk, Lockport, 700 bpis flour, 191 bris meal; prop J. L. Alexander, Henry, 4,000 bu corn; Hidore, Henry, 6,000 bu corn.

Chicago Belle, Josiet, 47,550 ft lumber, 40 m may continue to the lowest possible figures, there are still plenty of outsiders that make charters at still lower rates.

Many of the vessels belonging to the combination have gone into ordinary, not being willing to do business at the prevailing rates. ... Capt. Prindiville and Elphicke have gone to Genera Lake to participate in the yacht race to come off Monday. ... The schr Russian has received a new topmast at faort Huson, and is now on her way to this city. ... The schr D. E. Bailey which cleared from this city for Buffalo last Saturday with a cargo of what, is ashore on the south side of the South Manitou Island. The ting Caroline Williams has gone to her assistance from Manistee. ... The schr Montpelier had her jibboom and howarft taken out by coming in collision with the barge James Davidson in the South Branch. ... The schr Montpelier had her jibboom and bowarft taken out by coming in collision with the barge James Davidson in the South Branch. ... The schr Montpelier had her jibboom and the Florence was slightly damaged. ... Some banke-stogers established lottery villese a short time ago on South Water street, believing they could fieces the poor callors out of their hard earned wages. But the sailors are not as green as Grangers, and know all about these little tricks. They prefer to invest the money they carn in which he little tricks. They prefer to invest the money they carn in which he effected and more profitable fields.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The shovelers at Buffalo have resumed work at the former rate of \$2.50 to ressels and \$4.50 to propellers The following boats are in ordinary at Toledo barges O. J. Hate and H. F. Church; sohr M. Capron; barks Jennie White, H. W. Hoag, Atmosphere, Lyman Casey, and Jennie Mullin... The new tug fiamus! H. Barons, built at David Bell's yard, at Milwaukee, has gone to Charlotte to commence business.... The Detroit Tribune of Thursday says: "The Capiain of the prop Sovereign, on the up-trip to Duluth, ordered soundings to be taken at Fort Whitam Harbor to ascertain correctly the depth of water at that port, The result showed 11 feet of water in the shoelest part. There has been a rivalry for some time past between to ascertain correctly the depth of water at that port, The result showed 11 feet of water in the shoelest part. There has been a rivalry for some time past between the people of Primes Arthur's Landing and Fort William, the former ascerting that the depth of water at the latter harbor was but a feet, the assertion being made for the purpose of securing the depot at that point of the Canadian Pacific Ridroad. The soundings were taken when the water was at a low sings. ... The Captain of the prop Sovereign reports that large fires are burning over thousands of acres, back of the Brace Mines, also on St. Joseph Island. The heavy rain which occurred there on the 27th may have checken the fires and limited the damage done to property... Capt. Februson. Late of the schr Cape Storn, died in hospital at Buffalo a few days ago, and was buried Tuesday afternoon. ... A special dispatch to the Detroit Free Press reports the shipments from the port of Bay City for the month of June as follows: Lumber, 44, 847, 017 ft; lath, 468, 609 pos : sait, 16,663 bris; shingles, 9,189,00; staves, 370,500; hoops, 3,277,000; timber. 216,500 cubic ft; shocks, 1,915,532; logs rafted to Cleveland, 3,000,000 ft. Probably not less than 15,000 bris of sait were ahipped to Chicago on through clearances and not included in the above statement... The Kingston Whisaway: "The low freights have tonched bottom, or vessel-owners have censed to pay sailors' wages or vessel expenses on the ground that they would be an extortion of relie of an age of tyranny. The schr S. J. Collier, owned by Clarkson & Haggarty, of Toronto, scrived here on Saturday with grain from that port at lo per but freights also make from that port at lower lake ports... The Buffalo Express states that a collision occurred Tuesday might off Point Ahino between the schres Sestem and Morning Light, both upward bound. The Sestem and Morning Light, both upward bound. The Sestem and Morning Light, both upward bound. The Reston and Morning Light, both upward bound. The Reston and Mornin

A Sharp Lawyer. The Melbourne (Australia) Argus tells the following story: "A gentleman of the legal rofession, at one of the great mining centres, having spent a gaudy evening at a leading hotel, of reaching the bosom of his family, he gravitated to the lock-up, with the much-needed assistance of a servant of the Queen in full uniform. The lock-up respect didn't know him,
and consequently couldn't send for his friends
to bail him out, as is frequently done by those
tender-hearted officers of justice. So he was
allowed to sleep until 7 in the morning, when he
was aroused and asked his name, which he
promptly said was 'Johnson.' He obtained
scap, water, and a clothes-brush, and was refreshed by a cup of tea. He then proposed to the
leck-up keeper that the officials should walk beside him to the Police Court. When the time came
this was done, and by keeping the officer in earnest converse, it appeared as though the lawyer
was engaged upon some business before the
Court, and, when the name of Johnson was
called, he calmly rose, and said. It appear for
the prisoner, your worship.' What! I said the
Police Magistrate, 'do you deny that he was
drunk?' 'Oh, no,' he replied, 'he was very
drunk, but is very sorry for it.' 'Five shillings
or six hours' imprisonment, 'said the Police Magistrate. 'I will pay his fine myself,' said this
ready-witted geutieman, who, in this instance,
showed that the man who is his own lawyer
hasn't always a fool for a client." ated to the lock-up, with the much-nee

No use of any longer taking the large, repul sive, griping, drastic and nauseous pills, com-posed of crude and bulky ingredients, and put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and berth, and concentrate those into a minute granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets represents, in a most concentrated form, as much eathertic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in the drug stores. From their wonderful cathartic power, in proportion to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect, but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly-operating, ea-thartic. The Pellets are sold by dealers in medi-

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JOVENIUS STARS, for two-pear-olds: \$50 each, pay or play; added \$150; once around the innide track; distance, fractions, second horse to tucque \$50.

A. Hankin's b. f. by Malcom, dam ped, unknown.
R. 5. Smith's ber c. Auticch, by Albambra.
B. Joseff Sc. c. Harry Rhaward, by Unelle Vis.
B. D. Smith's ber c. Auticch, by Albambra.
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Dash, twice of 1. by Malcom.
RUNNING PREMIUM, NO. 6-838.60.
Dash, twice track in distance, if furfough; \$50.0 to the first, shall inside track; distance, if furfough; \$50.0 to the first, shall inside track; years, by Flanes.
J. H. Summer's b. f. Ruselis, 5 yrs, by Week Reabony, Jas. Morning's b. f. War Jig. 8 years, by Lighting,
TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 5-81.00.09. Jas. Conlist's g. c. Crocford, years, by Lightning.
TROTTING PREMIUM, NO. 1 = 01.00.00.
For horses which have never bearing 3-2; 500 to the first; \$250 to the second; \$150 to the third; \$150 to the fourth. To close Saturday, June 5.
C. M. Brown's g. Phil Steridan.
J. W. Jacobe' br. m. Fleta.
T. Kwgn's h. g. Independents.
G. J. Fuller's g. Prince.
B. g. Huckleberg (formerly Brown Jack).
The BODING VS. THIR, vir.: \$153-July 8.
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Barder.

Pools sold at Faimer Riches Shore Dummy at 1:18 and Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Dummy at 1:18 and 2:15. Keturning, leave Dester Park at 4:20, 5:00 p. m. on the 4th of July. O. her days, leave Chicago at 2:15 and 3:20 p. m. State-at. care run every five minutes.

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Monday-Matinee at 1:20, and Evening at 8-HAVES. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MRS. JAS. A. OATES AND HER CELEBRATED English Comic Opera Co.

Saturday Afternoon, at 2 p. m. Only Oates Mattees— THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.

Saturday Night-Last Performance—THE PRINTIY PARFUMER. FIRST CONGREGAT'L CHURCH.

ORGAN RECITALS.

H. GLARENCE EDDY.

Will continue his organ recitals every Saturday aftersoon at deviced during July in the First Congregational
Chusch, corner West Washington and Annests., Chicago.
Single admission, 35 conts: season incises, 61. Telests for
sale at the music stores and at the door. BOX OFFICE FOR SALE OF SEATS THE TWO ORPHANS New open at J. BAUER & CO.'S Music Store, corn State and Monroe-sta.

MILLINERY. FRENCH CHIPS LACE BONNETS

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STATEST. WEBSTER'S. Removed from 941 W. Madison-st. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

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FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR Bills of National Currency

TRIBUNE OFFICE



Sports of Ancient Greece and Rome and Historical Pageants of the Whole World!

Chartened by the Legislature of Connecticut, with an anthorised capital of \$1.60, 60. The prepose of the organization is to aid Mr. Barnum in attaining the object of his life-long ambition, viz. to elevate, party, and refine the character of public entertainments; and refine the character of public entertainments; them neer the support of the moral and religious classes, to blend instruction with annessment; and to essentially promote "Object Teaching." The tail us exhibitions which this commany will produce in Europe and America will be of unprecedented extent and perfection.

CHICAGO, ONE WEEK ONLY On Lake Front---Commencing Monday Evening, July 12, at 8 o'clock -Two Performances Daily Thereafter at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open

one hour previous.

ment of its magnitude will here again to the magnitude will have generalized. With all the point and glory of Crear's era. Incurring stopendous cost, and without a parallel in any age. It has clicited hundreds of columns of voluntary commendations from the religious and secular creas of New York, Borbon, Philadelphia, and other cities, and the plauditie of mearly its, 000,000 satisfied anditors in the last year, all agreeing such predominant success was never before achieved on the late of the globe.

An amphitheaire, holding 15,000 people, which costs from \$1,00 to \$3,000 to build at every stand, a racing track one-fifth mile in length.

Arm of wide-apread caurses, with the

Largest Seating Capacity in the World.

An army of mea, women, and children, hundreds of
horoughbord and imported horous gift and good he
prinkled charlots and tableau care; solid silver and jowhold armor; editering namehornalit, and the most sish
ed armor; editering namehornalit, and the most sish THE CONGRESS OF NATIONS

reducing a grand succession of intellectual combracing the following changes, equivalent to ull view of the Royal Courts of the whole world. FETE AT PEKIN, OR CELESTIAL HOLIDAY Indian Life, or Chase for a Wife, presenting Lecoshi's tribe of wild Indians and Mexican langers in scenes incident to savage life. Mile, D'Atalie, Satruma, and Little All Right, and Leselle, Millson, and Master Lacelle, in a trio of acts, Itsion of the Houris Grand March of the

Arrangements are now completed for the transperiation the entire Hippodrome to Europe, where it will open london to Universe. in London on Christman next.

As the appears of this superdons establishment aggregates near \$17,00 daily. It will be impossible to stop for exhibition at the smaller towns. Extension ratins can be arranged for and run at such hours as will account out the public, earrying passengers to and from the Hippodromo at greatly reduced rates.

of P. T. Barnum.

Doors Open at 1 and 7 P. M. Doors Open at I and I F. M.

Ever facility will be offered the public for procuring tickets in the wayons on the lot, but to accommodate such as prefer to avoid possible delay by obtaining them at the customary small advance, a few lickets will be left for sale at LITHOUTH AND ADDITION OF THE STATE OF T remains for building and other purposes, in most cases assessing as well as now. During the months of July and August the Great Hip-triume will visit St. Louis, and the principal critis in a States of Illineis, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and diana.

LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF:

R.&T. TONIC ELIXIR

And Liquid Extract of Beef All Initial Billian II Doni
Is composed of the Juice of Raw Lean Reet
combined with Tonics, Iron, &c., and is recommended by the Medical Profession for
the permanent cure of Piles, Dropsy, Indirestion, Constipation, Dyspepaia, Female
Diseases, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Prostration of the Nervous System.
Also, Liver Complaints, with Complications
of the Kidneys and Bladder, and as Pood for
Consumptives. This preparation is an improvement on the Liebig Solid Extract of
Beef, being a Tonic, Stimulant, and Nutrient. For sale by all Dealers. Large Bottles,
\$1.00; Trial Size, 25 cents. RICHARDSON & TULLIDGE, Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FRUIT AND JELLY PRESS. THE AMERICAN PRESS, With Removable, Open, Park Cylinder,

GOODRICH & HOUSTON, 70 and 72 Adams st., Chicago, Ill.,

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF

tim Depot, West Side, augy Mallion et. & Direct. At Depot, and 128 Sundalphot., and particular, and Ladout.

CINCIPINATI AIR LINE AND KONOMO LINE.
Pittolwra, Cincinnati & St. Louis Ratingy depot, and
Clinton and Curroll-dr., West fields. Trobat after, Ell
displa-dr., and al depot. Louis. Arrisa.

enger M. 8:00 p. m. 10:05 a. 1

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILFOAD.

From deput corner Chindre and Carcelleta, West Side

Fichal after, Mil Standolph-st., and at deput. Silumbon, Pittaburg & New York
Day Express
Johnshon, Pittaburg & New York
Night Express (dally)

7:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m. PITISBURS, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILBOAD Presing house from very of Exposition Statisting and degree Jod of Person-standad. Parks after, Ill Gardets, corner of Hashington. Logoe. A Arrive all, Sundars Broopted....... 5:5 a. m. 7:15 p. m. tprms, Daily......... 5:5 p. m. 7:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
pot, corner of Fen Sures and Sherman sts. ' Hicket of
Grand Pacific Mitch.' CARRIAGES, &c. MODERN CARRIAGES.

Material and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Exponses Low.

Glass front Landeau, Currain Landeau, Fishs Landeau,
Landeaulets with curred and equacy fronts, and Landeau
with interchangeable fronts for Landeaulets. Glarmons,
English Conclus. Victorias, Rostaways, Cabriolets,
Compaigts, Dog-Caris, etc.

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MEDICAL CARDS. need of the profession for over a 7-21x -nee all important. A book for the milli-stin to pay postage, on hierricas, Lost impotency, Pimples on the Face, etc. La

NOPAY DR. SHIPP TWENTY ONE TRAKS EXPERIENCE; menited ferminally or in mail, free of char-periodic, private and nervous diseases of bo-pocial attention mid to female diseases and d NO PAY!! Dr. Kean

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. MANHOOD RESPORED,
selection of rectaful imperators, cancing present
car, nerrous debility, etc., haring lifed in value or
own remort, has found a simple self-own, write or
is cond from to this follow enforces. Addrson J.,
EVES, St. Statements, N. Y.

NOTICE. New England Musical Bures Secure and alle structures for Traction and Article. E. POPLINE, Manager,

GENERAL NEWS.

temperature yesterday, as observed by se, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribura ng), was at 8 a. m., 64 degrees; 10:30 a. m., m., 75; 4 p. m., 72; 8 p. m. 70.

ution is called to Capt. Hill's order to the sof the Mount Vernon Military Academy, hed in our columns, to convene to-day at forton's office. 42 Portland Block, at noon. Faulds is the man who has been stealing in the Law Institute, and he was arrested lay by Detective McGarigte. His age is

a man named D. W. Buck was arrested here starday by Detective Elliott, on complaint of Chief of the Chocinnati police force. He is urged with bigamy, and was taken back last

T. F. Phelps, a Tennessean, was foolish enough to invest \$250 in bunko yesterday, and complained at Police Headquarters. He was sent to the Armory to procure a warrant for the arrest of any one whom he might point out to the officer. Up to last accounts he had not identified the awindlers.

we boys, Adolph Anderson and Nelson Mil-living at No. 187 West Huron street, were ing with a loaded pistol yesterday after-and the ball entered the face of the former came out under the lower jaw. The wound

not serious.

initially Inspector Bailey has entered upon duties of his office with a great deal of eartness. A few nights ago, at a late hour, it is i, he inspected the residence of a brother of-al with pistol in hand, and demanded satistion. He had understood that his brother been before the Graud Jury and testified in ha way as to connect him with the ballot-box fing at the charter election.

such a way as to connect him with the ballot-box stuffing at the charter election.

FERRY HALL.

A meeting of the Trostees of Ferry Hall College was held in the cutb-room of the Sherman House yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Patterson presiding. There were present the Hon. I. B. Mason, the Hon. William Bross, the Hon. C. B. Farwell, B. W. Raymond, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Dr. C. H. Quindan, Col. W. T. Johnstone, A. Benedict, Peter Page, H. C. Durand, N. S. Bouton, the Hon. J. D. Ward, E. E. Luby, and others.

Some discussion of mere private interest co-

nrred.
The Rev. James H. Tavior, of Lake Perest, as elected to the chair of English Literature.
The Trustees adopted the following resolu-

TEMPERANCE. ESTABLISM HEST OF A PHENDLY INN.
An adjourned meeting of the Woman's Temrance Union was held yesterday morning in
om No. 3 Farwell Hall, Miss Frances E. Wil-

Mrs. Jones, Treasurer, submitted a report, showing a balance of \$152 on June 25. Miss Willard announced that the subject of establishing a friendly inn or temperance restaurant, to be under the supervision of the Union, was the special object of the meeting. The Committee that had been appointed to take the matter into consideration failed to meet last Wedgesday, and should be renovated. The supply of temperance restaurants in Chicago was larger into consideration failed to meet last Wedgesday, and should be renovated. The supply of temperance restaurants in Chicago was larger than in almost any other city, and they were in a flourishing condition. A visit had been paid to the Bethel Home, and it was found that it was able to accommodate 400 with lodgings, and a still larger number with meals, at a very cheap rate. One department of the institution was the Strangers' Home, which was similar in its character to a friendly inn, except that it had not the advantage of regular visits srom religious women. She was of the opinion that if they could go there and lend their moral and religious support, it would be better than endeavoring to set up an institution of their ewn. The conductors of the Home had offered to give the Union a reading room, 35 by 30 feet, on condition that they would supply it with books and reading matter, and hold regular exercises. She was of opinion that religious exercises should be held twice a week, and excresses of a musical and literary character once a week. The place would be elft to the control of the Union, and it could be called the Wogan's Friendly Inn. It was proposed that the Union should sell tickets good for lodgings or meals to people to give in answer to appeals for charity, instead of money donations. For every \$5 worth sold by the Union they were to receive \$1 worth to use at their discretion. Ladies had been to see furniture, book, and picture men, and other dealers in house supplies, and had received encouraging promises of assistance.

and other dealers in bouse supplies, and had received encouraging promises of assistance.

The object was to secure a wise and efficient
committee who would take charge of the work.

No city had contributed so largely to Woman's
Unions as Chicago, and she did not think
the business men should be appealed to
for money donations, but articles and supplies for
the reading-room of the Friendly Inn should be
solicited. A Chairman was needed who would
keep the matter alive, and see that solicitors
were cent out. She thought that the West Division of the Union would be able to manage the
meetings to be held in the Friendly Inn.

On motion, it was resolved that, the supply of
the reading-room should be the first work atsempted.

the reading-room should be the first work attempted.;

The constitution of the Committee was then
sonsidered, and after some discussion the following was agreed upon: Mrs. Holyoke, Chairman; Mesdames Case, Pomeroy, Jones, Hobbs,
Hayward, and "Mrs. Cheney's niece." The time
for the weekly meeting of the Committee was
fired at 10 a. m. every Thursday.

Miss Willard called the attention of the Union
to the lack of signs directing passers-by to their
place of meeting. They needed signs at the entrance to Arcade count, both, on Clark and LaSalle, and also in front of the building on Madison street. Misses Pomeroy and Orr were appolinted a committee to solicit signs. The following names were announced as the leaders of
the temperance prayes-meetings next week:
Monday, Mrs. Judge Smith; Thesday, Mrs.
Dyce; Wednesday, Mrs. Alton; Thursday, Mrs.
Backer; Friday, Mrs. West; Saturday, Miss.
Dyce; Wednesday, Mrs. West; Saturday, Miss.
Dyce; A resolution was adopted declaring the
heartfelt appreciation of the bequest of \$41 by
the late Mrs. William Wheeler to the Union, and
expressing grief at her loss. The meeting then
adjourned.

THE CAMP-MEETING.

SECOND DAY'S SERVICES.

To the great disappointment of all, it commenced raining Thursday evening, continuing at intervals all night, rendering the outlook anything but encouraging, and such as would dampen the enthusiasm of any but genuine camp-meeting lovers, such as are those in attendance. But, happily, those present are of the old-fashioned Methodist kind, who "know no such word as fail" when applied to anything connected with their religion; whose spirits rise above all opposition and difficulties; and whom ordinary discouragements seem to strengthen rather than depress. The services as announced were held, but in doors, and were characterized by an unusual degree of fervor and earnest supplication. ND DAY'S SERVICES

py in unusual degrees of ferrors and sanders supplication.

Among those who arrived that evening and established themselves and families for the week,
in their temporary homes, were noticed: Mrs. W.
Lyttle, Palatine; Mrs. A. Ouderkirk, Chicago,
occupying the Wabsah Avenue Church tent.
Mr. W. H. Lunt, Evanston; Mrs. Somer, Evanston; Mrs. John Grey, Greyville; Mrs. Paulson,
Chicago. Several families from the Centenary
Church, Chicago, are established in the Centenary tent, and a number of Swedish and Norwegian families; arrived and settled themselves in
the Scandinavian quarters.

Friday morning opened gloomily. The ar-

stantaneous. After conversion there must be growth.

Af half-past 2 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Miller, of Palatine, preached at the main stand upon the subject of "Purifying Our Hearts by Faith." It was a very earnest and effective discourse, and well received by his audience.

The Rev. Mr. Cleudenning, of Chicago, followed Mr. Miller, with a very earnest appeal to the unconverted.

The Rev. M. S. Kaufman, of Park Ridge, preached at the main stand last evening.

Elder Jutkins was not on the ground yesterday, and the Rev. Mr. Cleudenning is acting in his absence. The Elder will be present Saturday and Sunday.

The appointments for to-day have not been announced.

OLD ACQUAINTANCE RENEWED.

THE TRIBUNE published a few days ago a letter from Jerry Nottingham, so well known in con-nection with the freight business. A copy of the paper came into the hands of Capt. Tredway, of Madison, Wis., and the following correspondof Madison, Wis., and the following correspondence between the two veterans was the result:

Madison, Wis., July 1, 1875.—Mr. Jerry Notting-ham.—Drais Sin: A communication which appeared in yesterday's Chicago Traisuns, over your own signature, reminds me of an incident which occurred more than half a century ago, which you have not probably forgotten. I refer to my sending a man to offer you the position of cabin-boy on a canal packet-boat. This was because I heard the notes of your bugle, and I wanted a bugler as well as a cabin-boy.

A good many things have happened in this world of ours since that period, and very few of those we knew at that time remain on earth.

I am living very pleasantly here at Madison, and should be greatly pleased to see you and enjoy a visit, and, if you are so fortunate as to have a wife, bring her with you. Madison is just now in its glory, and myself and wife will welcome you.

To-day I am 71 years old, but am not aware that I step any lass buoyant or elastic than I did fifty years ago.

I expect to leave here on Monday next on the North-

ago.

I expect to leave here on Monday next on the Northwestern train which leaves at 10 a. m., and probably arrive at Chicago at about 4 p. m., on my way to Central Indiana, to be absent a week. Should be pleased to meet you at the depot for a few minutes' (or more) that, and, after my return, hope to see you at Madison. Yours truly.

W. W. Therdway.

Chicago, July 2, 1875.—W. W. Tredway, Eq., Madizon, Wis.—Mr one Captain and Dear Friend: I am sgreeshly surprised and delighted to receive the foregoing letter from you. Many years since, I heard of your being in Madison. As my business has not called me that way, of course we lose track of each other. I hope your good lady is living. Yes, Captain, in 1824 I shined the boots, brushed the clothes, scrubbed the floors, socured the knives and forks, etc., etc., and you, sir, as my Captain, were kind and generous to and with me, not only on ship-board but with your good wife at Scenesetsely, in your pleasant home. In 1835 I was promoted to steward on the packet-boat Rochester, Capt. Sam Alien. We carried DeWitt Clinton—Oct, 25, 1825,—from Rochester to Lockport, at the celebration of the Eric Canal. You are my senior. I date 1810. I have a good wife, one daughter, and little boy 5 years old, living. Will soon come and visit you, and sake return visit. Will try and meet you Monday. Yours truly,

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Criminal Court was not in session yester Nine of Sheriff Agnew's boarders were yesterday transferred to the Bridewell.

Austin J. Doyle was in an unusually felicitous mood yesterday. The name of his third heir has not yet been agreed upon. The name of Helen Culver was added yester-

day to the record of notaries kept in the County Clerk's office. She was appointed some weeks

ago.

County-Attorney Rountree and Treasurer H. B.
Miller started last evening for Fox, Lake. where
they propose to celebrate the Fourth. They will
return Tuesday morning. County-Clerk Lisb yesterday put a large force of men at work preparing a list of the city delinquents for county taxes, which must be completed by the third Monday in July, when judgment will be asked.

John Condon, the wife-murderer, was received at the jail late Thursday evening, Yesterday he was quite feeble, but his entire recovery from his wounds is regarded as certain. His daughter had a long interview with him

The Committees of Public Buildings and Public Charities of the County Board held a joint meeting vesterday, and agreed to invite proposals for building a new engine and boiler house, and painting, glazing, and plastering the addition to the Insane Asylum. The Committee also recommended the payment of several bills of contractors, certified to by the architect, for work on the Asylum.

The question of printing the debates in the County Board is being seriously discussed by its members. Commissioner Crawford is underderstood to take the lead in the movement. Commissioner Clough favors the proposition on the condition that the speeches be printed in some Southern Indiana paper in the Swedish

A rumor prevailed yesterday that one or mo A rumor prevailed vesterday that one or more of those who agreed to sign the bond of Willard & Co., to whom the contract for the masonry work on the County Hospital has been let, would refuse to sign it. It was also rumored that, from the irregular way in which the contract had been let, the rival bidders would protest to the Board in a body against the letting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Parents who intend letting their little boys play with loaded pistols on the 5th will please send in any facts they want mentioned in their obit uuries, and avoid the rush Monday.

Dr. Tiffany will improve the national an versary by a sermon appropriate to the occasion at Trinity Methodist Church in the evening. Su bject: "The Stability of the Republic." The monthly meeting of Baptist ministers, which would regularly occur on the 5th inst., will be postponed one week on account of the national anniversary holiday.

At the request of his congregation and others, the Rev. Dr. Fallows, of St. Paul's Reformed Eoiscopal Church will, repeat Sunday morning his sermon, preached Sunday evening, on "The Rights of Skeptics."

Monday there will be a picule and flag presentation of Ellsworth Post No. 25, G. A. R., a South Englewood. Wagons will be at the depot to convey visitors to the grounds free of charge. All the Grand Army Posts will participate. The annual picnic of Trinity Episcopal Church Sunday-school will take place to-day, if the weather is favorable, the steamer leaving Goodrich's dock at foot of Michigan avenue at 9 a. m. sharp. Stage to carry the small children to the boat will leave the chapel, at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue, at 8 a. m.

The young men of the Y. M. C. A. will celebrate the Fourth to-morrow evening in Farwell Hall, by listening to an address appropriate to the occasion from B. F. Jacobs entitled "Dependence or Independence." P. P. Bliss will have charge of the music. No admission fee will be charged, and they throw their doors wide open for all to attend.

THE CITY HALL.

The Committee on Judiciary will meet to-ds at 3:30 p. m., in the City Clerk's office. Mayor Colvin yesterday issued a proclamation to the effect that the Fourth of July would be celebrated Monday, July 5.

In the absence of his assistant, Frank Adams day in arguing the North State street assessment case in Judge Gary's court.

Ald. M. Sweeney, of the Eighteenth Ward, has called a meeting of the Committee on Streets and Alleys for the North Division at 3 o'clock Treeday afternoon in the City Clerk's office. From general talk in the vicinity of the May-or's office it is not at all improbable that at no late date an ordinance will be introduced into the Conneil increasing Comptroller Hayes' salary to

A bursted water main in the vicinity of May and Twenty-second streets was yesterday threatening to drown out that portion of the city. The Board of Public Works sent a posse of men to curt its freedom.

City Treasurer O'Hars has returned, vastly improved in health, from his recent trip to Sandwich. He bears with him a bottle of the spring vater, which all his friends aver herorse than rotten egg, at least in odor.

As usual after the completion of the annual appropriation bill, the Mayor and Aldermen yesterday hied themselves away to catch the festive fish at Fox Lake. The Mayor and slarge number

The Board of Public Works yesterday issued a voucher of \$50,000 to the International Pipe Company, but the Comptroller wanted them to take certificates of indebtedness, whereat they rebelled, and had a disturbance which has not yet been amicably settled.

Ald. Hildreth, Cullerton, Richardson, Stor Murphy, Bailey, and O'Brien have issued a co-for a special meeting of the Council Tuesda evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of recei-ing petitions, communications, reports of com-mittees, and considering unfinished hypota-The Aldermen have received invitations to attend the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Joseph H. Brown Iron and Steel Company Works at South Chicago, to take place Monday. The invitation is extended in the name of the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park

Mayor Colvin is certainly one of the most mag-nanimous of men. He says: "So long as the members of the Board of Health work in harmony, and do their business up to the handle, without saking for pay, I will not abolish them, but the moment they begin to grumble that mo-ment will I sign their death-warrant."

ment will I sign their death-warrant."

"Oh, Michael! you're the divil, you're leading ns setray," is the uncivilized refrain of the Aldermen when they come across poor Michael Bailey, the new Superintendent of Buildings. Every one of them is angry because no one of them can appoint all the assistants. As with all other jobs of a similar nature, votes in the Council were solicited, and paid for in promises to be allowed to appoint an assistant. But the Mayor chooses to do that himself, and the Aldermen how! at Bailey. Even thus early in his career he has learned how and a thing it is to hang on Aldermanic favors.

GOLD IN KANSAS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune,
Lawrence, Kan., June 28.—Kansas is evidently determined to make good use of her entire self, for we now hear that a very barren tract of country, located near the forks of the non River, has been found rich in deposits of gold; and towards this hitherto-mattractive land many restless persons are turning their steps. The discovery may prove of vast importance; but as yet it wears too much of a sensational garb to be relied upon.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company of Great Britain is known as one of the leading insurance companies of the world, as is pretty well understood. Its assets are valued at \$26,000,000, and it insures upwards of \$100,000,000 worth of property in the United States. It has nitherto had but one office in this country for the adjustment of claims situated country for the adjustment of claims, situated in New York City. This has occasioned in the past great inconvenience to persons living in the Western States and Territories, who have been Western States and Territories, who have been compelled to file their proofs of loss in New York, while the Company has been compelled to send an agent from the same city to investigate them. It has now established an independent centre at Chicago, communicating directly with the head office in Liverpool, and having jurisdiction in the following States and Territories, viz.: Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesotta, Michigan, Kanpas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, and Dakota. A Board of Directors has been constituted, consisting of the following well-known citizens, viz.: John Crerar, Esq., of Field Leiter & Co.; George Armour, Esq., of Armour, Dole & Co. This Board is suthorized to adjust and pay all losses, determine any disputed questions which may arise, and direct the general conduct of the business. The high standing of the gentlemen composing this Board will be accepted as a guarantee of the good faith of the Company, they having assumed the responsibilities for the purpose of identifying this great Company with the interests of the Northwest, thus combining the advantages of a "Home" and "Foreign" company in the City of Chicago. We need not speak of the responsibility of the "Liverpool and London and Globe" here, where it is so well known and appreciated. It is sufficient to state that the amount paid for losses by the "Great Fire" in Chicago amounted to \$3,272,000, of which \$3,000,000 were paid within sixty days of the date of the fire without the usual deduction for sixty days interest. Mr. William Warren, who has represented the Company for over twenty years, has been appointed Resident Secretary by the "Head Office," with the approval of the local Board of Directors. compelled to file their proofs of loss in New York,

sive wholesale bakery at No. 213 Randolph street, have begun the manufacture of a "dyspeptic cracker," which is something new in this locality. There are three kinds of these iocality. There are three kinds of these crackers, the plain Graham, which is the cracker in its simplest form, being but flour and water; the ordinary Graham cracker, sweetened; and the charcoal Graham. They also manufacture oat-meal cakes, which are nighly recommended by the medical fraternity in cases of dyspepsia. Suffering dyspeptics throughout the country will be rejoiced to learn that the means of their cure can be so easily and cheaply obtained, and Messrs. Thomson & Templeton deserve great praise for their enterprise in placing this sure remedy within the reach of all.

The Travelers', of Hartford, The Travelers', of Hartford, makes a fine showing in our column this morning, and commands the attention of all professional and business men interested in life or accident insurance company in this country, and is the only one that achieved a great success. It numbers its accident policies by the hundred thousand, and its list of losses paid fills seven large relumes. The Travelers' also does a large business in regular life insurance, on the all-cash, stock plan, with low premiums, and the amplest security as to amount and quality of assets, and prodent, honest management. It is a sound, growing, progressive company. It would be good policy for each of our readers to secure a policy.

Geneva Lake Excursion Train. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will run a special train to Geneva Lake, Wis., this evening (July 3), leaving Wells street depot at 8 o'clock. A special train will also be run from Geneva Lake Tuesday morning, July 6, which will arrive in this city at 7

Hand-Book of Summer Resorts.

Rand, McNally & Co., * Hand-Book of Summer Resorts and Railway Guide is out for July, with railroad time-tables to date, revised lists of hotels, etc. The large colored railroad map is very complete, showing all roads in the United States and Canada. Sent by mail upon receipt of 50 cents, Address Rand, Mc Nally & Co., 79 and 81 Madison street, Chicago.

More Wedding Novelties Every day's express adds some rare and desirable novalty to the already very extensive assortment of use-ful and ornamental silver and silver-plated goods for wedding presents and housekeeping articles, always kept at the popular jewelry store of Hamilton, Rowe & Co., No. 99 state street, corner Washington.

White as Alabaster. Write as Alabaster.

By brashing the teeth regularly with Sozodont, they may be preserved unsuitled, free from tartar, and white as alabaster, long after the hair has faded and wrinkles have furrowed the cheeks,

Watkins', 215 State Street, Watkins", 210 State Street, ice-is the place to buy stores, ranges, refrigerators, ice-boxes, coolers, freezers, wire safes, kerosene stores, commodes, bidets, etc., and see his double oven and stage head ranges.

Pianos and Organs
for rent, \$5 and upwards per month. A number of
excellent second-hand pianos, including Steinway's,
for sale at extremely low prices. Lyon & Healy,
State and Mource streets.

Visitors to Chicago should not leave without first calling at Gentile's Photographic Studies, corner State and Washington streets; the best gallery in the city. Prices moderate. Important to the Preservation of Teeth— John Goshnell's Cherry Tooth-Paste, the most efficacious dentifyice knewn. Try it. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale agents, Torrey & Bradley, 171 and 173 Randolph street.

Hallett, Davis & Co.'s

LEGAL NEWS.

Important Decisions of the Supreme Court.

The Law Authorizing Secessions from Cities, Etc., Declared Void.

An Opinion Concerning the North Door of the Court-House.

Sale of Fox & Howard's Property-New Buits.

THE SUPREME COURT.

THE SUPREME COURT.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY-OWNERS TO SECEDE.

The case of the City of Galesburg vs. Olof Hawkinson et al., recently decided by the Supreme Court, the statute of April 10, 1872, entitled "An act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns, and villages, and to unite cities, towns, and villages," is construed and declared void, and, as it is of public interest over all the State, a full abstract is given of the opinion.

The suit was brought under the provisions of the act by a number of property-owners and voters of the Circuit Court of Knox County praying for a disconnection of their lands from the territory comprised within the corporate limits of the city. The city appeared by its counsel opposing the petition on the grounds chiefly that, as the city owed a bended debt of \$90,000, the withdrawal of a large debt of \$90,000, the withdrawal of a large portion of the territory of the city liable to taxpalpapable violation of the provisions of the State Constitution requiring taxation to be uniform, and requiring also that all the taxable property within the limits of a municipal corporation should be taxed to pay its debts, and would operate as a great injustice upon the owners of real estate and tax-payers in the city whose real estate should remain within its whose real estate should remain within its limits after the proposed disconnection should take place, and also upon the ground that the rights of creditors and the owners of the bonds would be injuriously affected, and the obligation of their contracts impaired in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

A vardict and decree were rendered in favor of the petitioners, allowing them to disconnect their land, and an appeal taken to the Supreme Court, where the same points were again made.

the petitioners, allowing them to disconnect their land, and an appeal taken to the Supreme Court, where the same points were again made. The Supreme Court reversed the decree of the lower court, holding the act under which suit was brought to be unconstitutional. After referring to the facts admitted,—namely: that the land sought to be disconnected was within the corporate limits, and that the city owed \$90,000,—the Court remarked that, inasmuch as aft taxable property within the limits of such corporations must, under the Coustitution, be taxed on the basis of uniformity as to persons and property for the payment of municipal indebtedness, it was plain that the withdrawal of any real estate from the jurisdiction of such taxation, where a given sum was to be raised, would, to that extent, increase the burden of taxation on the property remaining within the corporate limits. As all corporate indebtedness was presumably incurred for the equal benefit of every part of the municipality, it would be in itself an injustice to the remaining tax-payers, unless the act of disco.; George Armour, Esq., of Armour, Dole & Co. This Board is authorized to adjust and pay all losses, determine any disputed questions which may arise, and direct the general conduct of the business. The high standing of the gentlemen composing this Board will be accepted as a guarantee of the good faith of the Company, they having assumed the responsibilities for the purpose of identifying this great Company with the interests of the Northwest, thus combining the advantages of a "Home" and "Foreign" company in the City of Chicago. We need not speak of the responsibility of the "Liverpool and London and Globe" bere, where it is so well known and appreciated. It is sufficient to state that the amount paid for losses by the "Great Fire" in Chicago amounted to \$3,272.000, of which \$3,000.000 were paid within sixty days of the date of the fire without the usual deduction for sixty days interest. Mr. William Warren, who has represented the Company for over twentry years, has been appointed Resident Secretary by the "Head Office," with the approval of the local Board of Directors.

Dyspepsia is said to be the American disease, as it is more prevalent in the United States than any other part of the world. There are many patent medicines which are claimed to cure this confiplaint, and every reputable physician thinks he can successfully wrestle with the disease; but, without medicines of accordance in the local state of the cure, and by the simplest means. Meesrs. Thomson & Templeton, who have a very extensive wholesale bakery at No. 213 Randolph

judiciary with power not nevely to determine whether certain prescribed conditions upon which the law was to take effect existed, but whether as to a certain locality there eight to be a chang as to a certain locality there eight to be a change in the existing law on a particular subject; and if in the opinion of the Court the change ought to be made atd injustice not be done, it was empowered to make it. Whether cities, towns, or villages should be incorporated, and if incorporated whether enlarged or contracted in their boundaries, presented no question of law or fact for judicial determination. It was purely a question of policy to be determined.

tracted in their boundaries, resented no question of law or fact for judicial determination. It was purely a question of policy to be determined by the legislative department.

If the boundaries of municipal corporations could be altered and changed by the Legislature in its discretion, and the unihorities were all that way, then it would be impossible that the courts could be invested with such power. Courts might determine what were the corporate limits already established—they might determine whether what was claimed by the municipal authority to be the corporate limits were so or not, and they might inquire whether the legislative authority had exceeded the powers with which it was invested,—but all this implied an existing law applicable to the particular subject, and the inquiry was as to what the law was, and whether it had been violated or complied with. In the present case the inquiry was as to what the law should be in regard to the boundaries of the city,—whether those designated by the Charter or as prayed by the potitioners—and the decree of the Court was the answer. That decree assumed to be not a declaration of rights under the law, but the law itself amending and changing a previous statute as to the extent of territory over which a particular municipal government should obtain, and that of course, being beyond its powers, was void. The decree was therefore reversed. Messrs. Miller & Frost appeared for appellants.

THE NORTH DOOR OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

The north door of the Court-House, like Banquo's ghost, still refuses to down, and unexpectdedly rises to make trouble for some unfortunate.

quo's ghost, still refuses to down, and unexpect-edly rises to make trouble for some unfortunate property-owner. In the case of Charles A. Gregory vs. Grome A. Clark et al., however, it received a defest which will go far to settle the vexed question. The suit was brought to enjoin sale under four trustbrought to enjoin sale under four trust-deeds dated Juy 10, 1872, and containing the usual provisions for a sale, the place being designated as "the north door of the Court-House, in the City of Chicago." The Trustee advertised the lattl for sale at the north door of the Court-House, in the City of Chicago. The Trustee advertised the lattl for sale at the north door of the Court-House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, namely, at the west door of the north doors of the building used as a Court-House, situated at the southeast corner of Lesalle and Adams streets, in the City of Chicago. The Court below, after hearing the facts, dismissed the bill for want of equity, and an appeal we taken. The Supreme Court, after referring it the partial destruction of the o. Court-House in the great firs, said that at the time the trust-deeds were made in Juy, 1872, the buildings on Adams street were used for a Court-House for the Superior and Circuit Courts, and that all write made returnable to those courts were returnable. "at the Court-House in the Cit of Chicago." Under the circumstances, then was no doubt but that the sale was, in the present case, advertised to be made at the right place,—at the place designated in the trust-deed, not the decree of the Court below would therefore be affirmed. Messrs. Sleeper & Whiton appeared for the appellees.

THE CHICAGO COURTS.

TOX & HOWARD.

About two weers ago Bradford Hancock, the Provisional Assignee of Fox & Howard, was authorized to advertise for bids for the bankrupts' property up to July 1. He did so, and yesterday, having camined the bids offered, reported that he hal received bids as follows:

From J. Hodgsen, a bid of \$10,000 for No. 11 dredge and tools; \$,000 for No. 1 pile-driver; \$1,800 for dump-sews Nos. 17 and 18; \$1,500 for the tug Everett, ind a sum for timber, piles, etc., making a total if \$14,300. From Miller & Kimball, a bid was secived of \$3,600 for No. 6 dredge, complete; \$1,100 for No. 2 pile-driver;

\$500 for No. 15 dump-scow, and \$200 for deck-scow, or \$5,000 in all. From P. G. Clark, the Assignee received a bid of \$1,000 for a derrick and pile-driver. These bids foot up \$21,300, and as they amount to only \$318 less than the inventory price as fixed by a committee of creditors, the Assignee recommended their acceptance. The Assignee thinks the bids as to the following reporty should not be accepted, they amounting property should not be accepted, they amounting to only \$11,665 on property appraised at \$36,032: Tug G. B. McClellan and W. N. Hewitt; dump

Balance July 1......\$35,641,59

DIVORCES.

Hattie Stanley asks for a divorce from her usband, Charles Stanley, on account of his de-

husband, Charles Stanley, on account of his desertion.

E. P. Bacon filed a bill against Sammel Simons and Robert H. Murnay, to prevent them from infringing his patent for an improved suspension-rack for coupon tickets, etc.

Bankhupper frems.

Ole G. Thompson, of Nunda, filed a voluntary petition in bankrappey yesterday. His secured debts are \$19,500, secured by real estate and collaterals valued at \$45,000, and the unsecured \$6,952.62. The assets consist of an interest in the firm of James Parker & Co., estimated to be worth \$1,342.35; a stock of goods at/Crystal Lake, assigned to Edward Rose for the benefit of his creditors, worth \$7,900; and an interest in some buildings Nos. 75 and 77 Milwaukes avenue, and 78 and 30 Indiana avenue, valued at \$1,000. The case was referred to the Register. Rauben Edgeworth also filed a voluntary petition asking to be relieved from the burden of his debta, which amount to \$2,889.31, while his assets are nothing. The Register will examine into the matter.

nto the matter.

In the matter of Roseberry & Falch, the As-

In the matter of Roseberry & Falch, the Assignee, Anson Gorton, was authorized to keep the store of the bankrupts open, and sell in the usual course of business for cash, reporting weekly to the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

John W. Doane began a suit in covenant against Henry Walker, claiming \$1.150 damages.

Ellen Farrell commenced an action against John Hogan, claiming \$6,000 damages.

Benjamin C. Luce who was arrested on a suit for \$2,643.95 at the instance of C. E. Bruner. conservator of Ralph Hopps, filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, stating that he had filed a schedule of his assets showing his insolvency, but that the County Court had refused to discharge him.

charge him.
Fauny Wassermann began a suit in trespass against Jacob Laudeck, laying damages at \$5,000.

Potter Palmer began a suit for \$6,000 against Samuel M. Turnsr.

Martin A. Howell, Jr., commenced a suit against the Queen Insurance Company to recover \$4,000.

against the Queen Insurance Company to re-cover \$4,000.

Martin A. Howell, Jr., J. R. Van Arsdale, A. V. Morton, and Columbus Ten Eick began a suit for \$6,000 against the same Company.

The Fifth National Bank brought suit for \$1,000 against Edgar Loomis. COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Francis Augustus Monroe, a renunciation of F. B. Harrington, one of the executors, was filed. The will was proven, and letters restamentary were granted to Sarah O. Munroe, under bond for 870,000.

In the estate of John Jacobs, letters of administration were granted to William Beinhardt, under bond for \$10,000.

der bond for \$10,000.

In the estate of Alfred Lewis, a grant of administration was made to Hannah Lewis, under bond for \$15,000.

In the estate of Joseph Gallagher, the will was proven, and lotters testamentary were granted to W. H. Bryan, John O'Niel, and J. R. Wilkins, under bond for \$10,000.

The forenoon was given to the tax-fighters. Court adjourned until Tuesday moraing at 10 o'clock.

JUDGE GARY-40, 41, 42, 46, 49, 50, 52 to 56, 59 to 63, 65 to 68.

JUNEZ JAMESON—No call announced.

JUNEZ MOORE—36, 37, 38.

JUNEZ ROGERS—Set cases 3,210 and 3,371, and

Calendar Nos. 305 10 320.

Chaguir Court—Confessions—Ephraim Herzog va.
C. P. H. Mueller and Helene A. Mueller, \$152.25.—Joseph Diote va William Beudler and Frank Beudler, \$323.86.—Joseph Mackin va. I. Holahan, \$725.

ELSEWHERE.

M'LEAN COUNTY CHUCUIT COUNT.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 2.—Judge Tipton, of the McLean Circuit, has announced a continnance of the Court into and perhaps through July, in order to clear up the docket if possible, which is now wofully behind. The arteries of the legal system of the county are congested as made. In fact, McLean County should be one judicial circuit by itself.

made. In fact, McLean County should be one judicial circuit by itself.

MACOUPIN COUNT'S WOES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicam Pribme.

Spring, Ill., July 2.—Notwithstanding the intimations of July 2.—Notwithstanding the loving decision in the Macoupin County cases this morning: First, that, after judgment against the county and the service of a writ of mandamus upon the Board of Supervisors commanding the levy of tax for payment of a judgment, the Supervisors are personally liable for the failure to levy the tax; second, that they are liable to any holder of county lebts who specially demanded payment, or the levy of a tax in case of a refusal to make a levy, but are not liable for neglect to levy a tax tr pay debts, unless especially requested to do so. These questions were decided upon a demirrer to the plaintiff's declaration in the suit bought at this term, alleging the personal liability of the Board of Supervisors of 1873 to the extent of the tax which the Court had directed them to levy. Third, the rule asked by plaintiffs' counsel upon the Treasurer of Macoupin County to report the amount of money realized from the tax of 75 cents upon the flod valuation, which was levied in accordance with the order of the Court, was awarded. Fouch, the Court coverfued the defendants' demurst to plaintiffs' bill for an jujunction to restrait the Treasurer from paying 'out the money in his hands to the Townshin Treasurers, and the nimetion was sustained. The Court, of its over motion, continued the cases, on account of spress of business.

THE LOUISVILLE LIBRARY LOTTERY SUITS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribus: Louisville, June 26.—Eureka I have 'em, the approximates. But it has ben at a cost of time and trouble which few canal readers of

time and trouble which lew caust readers of the Public-Library discourses night have con-jectured.

Every ticket-holder will have the dis before him for-testing its accuracy. He will have the 1,000 drawn numbers and the 62,000 unseld numers. With these numbers and one can put to absolutelest the accuracy of the published list of approximatins.

Does it strike the mind of the commonest

observer that the managemes might have facilitated this test by giving in numerical order the 38,000 sold tickets? The assold numbers had no more to do with the drawing of the approximates than those between 100,000 and 1,000,000, and to make this circl, preparatory to testing the accuracy of the mangers, it is necessary for every ticket-holder who attempts it to labor for differendays to search what are the sary for every technology to secretin what are the sold numbers. We must look in the charitable side and ascribe this, not to intention, but to

That the managers did not nrierstand their own scheme, is evident from the nive simplicity with which they published on the 2 of March, 1875:

The calculation is so simple the no one with ordinary intelligence, who will take it trouble to make it, can fail to arrive at the number entitled to approximate office.

mate gifts.

Now, any man of "ordina" intelligence, who will undertake to make it "for answerment, or even for deciding whether is 100 coupons are entitled to anything, decrees to be put in the lunatic argium.

Having the interest of a reat many hundred

clients put in my keeping, and the amount involved being very large, it became my duty to execute this laborious performance. As a matter of record, I wish to make the result public.

Having ordered 500,000 numbers to be printed from 1 to 1,000, and buying sufficient continuous telegraph-paper, I secured those formidable weapons, a pair of seissors, a paste-pot, and a brush, and set to work. Commencing thus, it required twenty-eight days' labor.

The Public Library, with all its money and its small army of employes, occupied about eighteen days to do the same work, and then did it with surprising inaccuracy. I have not counted the errors; but from the calculation of a segment, I estimate about 10,000 numbers of true approximates are omitted from the Library list. Only 100,000 compons, worth \$500,000 according the the plain contract made with the ticket-holders!

And yet, with this large sum due to the owners, they are scattered to such an extent, and so few of them know the real facts of the case and their own rights, that it is very improbable one-third will put in their claims until it is too late, unless demanded through attorneys (to save the six months' limitation), these coupons, though valuable now, will be worthless in August. There are scattered throughout the United States, Canada, and elsewhere, at least 15,000 true approximates (for not over 4,000 true numbers have been presented), worth \$50 such; and the owners don't know it. The parties here are perfectly responsible. The suit will be a lively one, anyhow, as owners of prizes to the amount of several hundred thousand dolars have determined to demand and sue for the balance due, which they never consented to have scaled down.

The number of coupons in litigation, while not so large as might have been anticips' at will be sufficient to make a formidable dius nution in the defendant's bank recount. The petitions will be filed in July, after the delars and technicalities interposed by the defense have been overcome. There are so many thousands of your

PRISON-DISCIPLINE.

While regular tickets-of-leave are not granted at either military or civil prisons in this country, as are cometimes given convicts in European countries for good conduct, it seems that, at our military prisons, there is a system of regular credits for good conduct, honesty, industry, etc., allowed, so that the military prisoner has the inducement constantly before him that it is in his power, not only to ampliorate his condition, but eventually to secure material statement in the term of his imprisonment.

This system, though in practice for some time, was not specially provided for in law until the last Congress, when it was incorporated in the law establishing a military prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

the law establishing a military prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

The effect has been very salutary upon prisoners and prison-discipline, and is in accord with the spirit of the age, as well as the legislation which, not long since, problibited branding, tatooing, or otherwise findelitly marking prisoners,—the better theory being, that a man should not be deprived of the hope that, by his own good conduct, all outward marks of his crime may be obliterated; and that, by commencing life in a new country, he should not be embarrassed by the thought that the evidence of his guilt was always with him, and might be discovered at any moment.

AMERICANS IN THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

Gen. McE. Dye, formerly of the United tes Army, now in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, has been spending some time with his family at Marion, Ia., and recently left that place en route for the land of pyramids and mummies. He will sail from New York about mummies. He will sail from New York about the middle of July, and expects to be accompanied by several officers from our army, who go out with a view to accepting service in the Egytian army, chiefly because, in our small army, promotion is slow. The Khedive seems to prefer American officers before those from Eurpean armies, chiefly, it is said, because he does not conceive of any complications he can possibly have with us that would lead to war, while such an event is always possible with the nations of Europe. It is also believed that, at no distant day he assumed that it is also believed that, at no distant day he assumed that a summary of the secontrol, to whom he now owes allegiance, acknowledged but in name, with now and then a few thousand pounds sterling tax. Then, when he is no longer Vicerov, but King, and oerhaps Emperor, look out for Americans with long titles, such as Prince Stone, Duke of Thebes; Prince Dye, Vicerov of Abyssima; Field-Marshal Purdy, Chief of Ail the Mummies, etc.

The Jealousy of Beasts. A correspondent of the Spectator writes that, in an article published in the Lyon Medical for April 18, 1875, M. Cheville declares that he has seen a mare refuse her food and kick her stall to pieces from jealousy whenever her groom coared and petted another horse, her stable-companion. He also says that, in a stable where a cow and a donkey were confined together, a a cow and a donkey were contined together, curious scene might be witnessed whenever the dairymaid came to milk the former. No score was the maid seated on her milking-stool that the donkey would leave its stall, come close the woman, and rest its head on hers until shead finished milking, showing that the poor animal was anxious to claim a share of her attention. essed whenever the

MARRIAGES. KIMBALI.—LRWIS—In Chicago, June 20, by the Rov. C. D. Helmer, Mr. Mather D. Kimball, of Green Bay, Whs., and Miss Anna Love.

Green Bay papers please notice.

HYDR—M@RTON—In Chicago, July I, by the Rev. C. D. Helmer, Mr. James C. Hyde and Miss Fannis E. Mor-

JAEGER-Louise Jaeger, wife of Emil Jaeger, aged 3 rears, 2 months, 4 days.
Foureral on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at 375 Superior to, near State. I'riends are invited without further no

tice.

27 Louisville papers please copy.

SHELDON-Near Belvidere, Ill., June 25, of consumption, the Rev. Charles W. Sheldon, formerly of Lockport, Ill., aged 28 years and 14 days. A number of the Chicago Mercantile Bastlery. Mercantile Bastery.

TRIGGS—On Friday morning, the 2d inst., at 204 Octage Grove-av., William Triggs, aged 31 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES. A Single Trial of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, never yet 'alled it relit ve the baby, and evercome the projudices of treed we will relieve the poor little sufferor immediate. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulate the child from the control of the control o

Dr. C. W. Benson's
Colory and Camomile Fills are prepared expressly to
colory and Camomile Fills are prepared expressly to
colors, and will cure are case. Price, 60 cents a box, postcolors, and will cure are case. Price, 60 cents a box, postcolors, and Will cure are case. Price, 40 cents a color
colors, and VAN SOHAACK,
VEY ENSON & REID, No. & Lakest, corner of DearVEY ENSON & REID, No. & Lakest, corner of Dear-SHIRTS.

O'BRIEN'S OWN FROM STOCK. \$1.50, \$2, \$2, \$2.25 45 South Clark-st... Opposite Sherman House OWN FROM STO \$1.50, \$2, \$2.25. AUCTION SALES.

1,000 CASES BOOTS & SHOES

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

27 East Washington-st.

AT AUCTION, TÜESDAY MORNING, July 6, at 9} o'clock. Also, the Stock of a Leading Jobber. OVER 300 LOTS

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, TO CLOSE OUT. JAS, P. MONAMARA & CO., Auctioneers. L. ROCKWELL & CO.,

ers, 77 and 79 South De SELL THIS MORNING, at 9% c'clock. PARLOR, DINING, BEDROOM, AND OFFICE

FURNITURE CARPETS, COOK STOVES, AND MIS-CELLANEOUS GOODS.

FURNITURE. P.&J. CASEY Keep on hand the largest assortment in the city of N and Second-Hand Goods. Furniture, Ourpets, Beddin office Desks, Counters, Sholving, Show Cases, Refriga-tions, Ale Boxes, O'dio Raillo, and Ga. Prinse store, Ale Boxes, O'dio Raillo, and Ga. Prinse

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEBOY & CO.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF DESIGN

Michigan-av., cor. Van Buren-st. hursday and Friday Evenings next, at his past 7, and on Saturday Afternon, at 3, and Saturday Evening at 7:30. A large collection of Choice and Original Painting

\$40,000 WORTH OF PICTURE Shattuck,
Brevort,
M. F. H. De Haas,
Inness,
James H. Beard,
Bricher,
Wester,
Bigglow,

And many others equally well known.
Unequaled opportunity to procure Choice Pisture of the theoret favorable conditions.
Gallery open FREE, day and evening, until she dale.
£LISON, POMEROY & CO., Authorstone

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY'S SALE SATURDAY, July 3, AT 94 O'CLOCK A.M.
At their Salesroom, 188 Madison-st.
House-Furnishing Goods.
Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Cutlery, Flated Ware,
Orockery, Glassware, 8

AUCTION SALE Residence Lots

Fronting on State, Burnside, and Butterfield-sta, be tween Fifty-first and Fifty-second. Monday Morning, July 5, at 11 O'Clock Monday Morning, July 0, av 11 O Unux,
On the Grounds. These Lots are vary desirably leads on high ground, only fire blocks from the main extrato South Park, and close to the Rock Island Car Size.
Well supplied with lake water.
Tighthe Or Salke. One-fourth cash, balance in one
two, and three years with s per cent interest. This pfeet, full Warrantee Deed given. A deposit of Two
Dollars required on each lot at time of sale.
Trains on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ballest
in the Proposal U.S. a. m.
On the Proposal U.S. a. m.
stopping at Fifts-first-size.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aprilment.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 RESIDENCE LOTS Propting on Seminary av., Moniana and Dunning and on MONDAY AFTERNOON, July A at 8 30 o'clock at the ground. These Lots are ver desirably located a high ground, only at blocks from Limoth Park and two blocks west from the tempinus of the Lincoln-av, that cars. Torms of Sale—On-half cash, balance in one pure with 5 per cent interest. Title perfect. Full Warnery Deed given. A deposit of Twenty Dollars required as each Lot at time of sale. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO...

Wednesday, July 7, at 9% o'clock, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE FINE TABLE CUTLERY. Ionse-furnishing Goods, Pianos, Furniture, and tour Salesroom, 108 East Madisanes. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austin

Thursday Morning, July 8, at 9% o'clock BUTTERS & CO.'S DRY GOODS SALE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

WOOLENS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS, STRAW GOODS, UMBRELLAS, HATS, CAPS, GLOVE, BOOTS AND SHOES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. Saturday, July 3, at 9 o'clock, rates W. G. Crockery, aks of yellow and Rockingham ware, casks of yellow and Rockingham ware.

) packages glass ware.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT 10 O'CLOCK.

inut bureaus.

80 walnus bure100 common and W. S. Bure100 common and W. S. Bure100 walnus chairs and rockers.
100 walnus chairs and rockers.
100 walnus wardrobes, Mirrors, Meat-Safes, Rocker,
100 walnus Wardrobes, Mirrors, Meat-Safes, Rocker,
100 sold, Markey Markey, Markey Cases, Parlor and
Hair and Huak Mattrasses, Show-Cases, Parlor and
Office Desks, Book-Cases, Carpets, Refrigerators, etc.
Office D On SATURDAY. July 3, at 11 o'clock sharp,

TOP BUGGIES. And 2 and 3-Spring Democrats, SOLD TO PAY ADVANCES.

Also, a line of fine Single and Express Harnesses. GRO P. GORF & CO...

TUESDAY, JULY 8. Regular Auction Sale of Staple and Pane DRY GOODS Full lines Dress Goods, Piece Goods, Cassimeres, Cotonades, Satinets, Joans, etc.

A line of fine Cassimere and Worsted Patterns for Sat

A line of fine Castimere and Worsted Patterns for Ser-Pantalcons, etc., Mora's Custom-Made Clething; in Mora's Roys', New Cottomades and Jean Pants, to close, Elats, Capa, Millinery, and Straw Goods. White Goods, Ladies' and Infants' U derway, etc. White Goods, Ladies' and Infants' U derway, etc. Great line of Linna on and Participing Goods, Great line of Linna on and Participing Goods, the Little, Duffles, Handkorchief, Great Roys, Handkorchief, Great Line, Linnake, Towels, Mandkorchief, Great Control, Mandel Control, Regular established auction sale of Carpeta, Command Two-Ply Goods. Fall line and closing sale.

GEO. P. GORK & CO.,

6 and 70 Wabsab-5.

WE SHALL CLOSE OUT, On Wednesday, July 7, at 9:30 a.m.,
All consignments of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Boots, Shoes & Slippers
Which will make a very attractive mis.
GEO. P. GORR & CO.,
65 and 15 Walnuts. By WM. F. HODGES & CO.

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE We shall sell at Auction THIS SATURDAY, July & d THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF NO. 1553 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. Consisting of Fine Parior Purniture, Marche-top Caber Suits, Centre Tables and Hible Stands, Fine Cape Oil Panislage and Chromos. Half Mattresses and ding, Dining and Sitting-room Purniture, Refraction and Paulor Stores, Crockery, Glassware, Fac. Goods must be and the Constant of the C

LARGE AUCTION SALE THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING AT NO. 636 WEST LAKE-ST., At 7:30 o'clock, consisting of fine Household Ges pots, Stores, etc., etc. WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctio

By S. DINGEE & CO., Regular semi-weakly anction sale To-Day, Saturday, July 3, in immense and varied assortment of New and Sandiland Household Furniture of all styles. PARLOR

DESKS, ables, Secretaries, Bookases, Chairs, Lonney, and Goods, Dry Goods, Iee-Boxes, Coder Crunks, Carpets, Dry Goods, Outers, Paris Ones, and Ghriklat, his McManDille, in the cout without reserve to the highest inside a paraners.

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